

SCHOOL MAGAZINE



1937

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1938



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Selwyn House School

Foreword

We wonder how many of our parents realize how much has been done during the last two years to increase the general efficiency of the School ? The same high standard has been maintained, Scholarships have been won at various schools, Common Entrance exams have been negotiated without any failures, and Selwyn House boys invariably top the lists of Matriculation results and Prize-givings. And to all this we have added:

A bus service to take boys to and from School without any extra charge to parents.

A Library of about a thousand books, from which boys can borrow any day after school. Some four hundred books have been taken out this year.

A Singing Class which has shown great enthusiasm and improvement, has put on a very successful concert of its own, and has taken part in the Quebec Musical Competition Festival.

A Help Room in which any boy who, through absence or for any other reason, is having trouble with his work can obtain individual assistance.

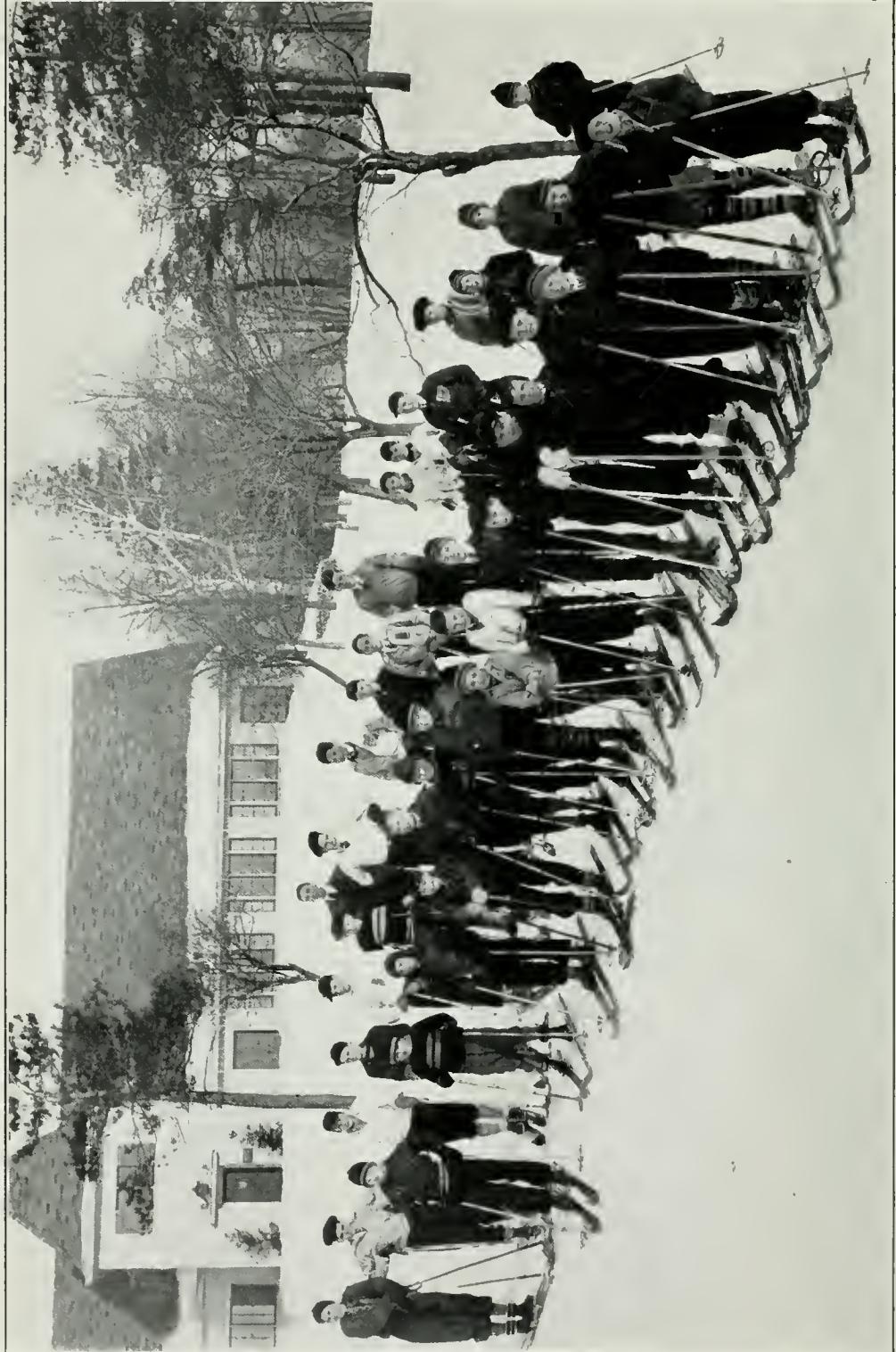
A fifteen minute period, every morning, devoted to a study of the Scriptures.

A Ski-ing Instructor who gives lessons on the Mountain four afternoons a week, and large and small parties of boys are taken to the Seigniory Club and the Laurentian Mountains.

A great improvement in the facilities for skating. The School has the use of three rinks — the School rink, Coliseum, and the rink on the Westmount Grounds.

An arrangement with the Park Toboggan & Slide Club which makes every boy in the School a member and enables him to have full use of the Club House at all times.

An arrangement with the Y.M.C.A. which allows us, as soon as the weather breaks, to have the use of an excellent Gymnasium and a very competent Instructor, a good swimming pool, shower baths and dressing rooms, and the exclusive use of these facilities during certain hours.



SKI-ING ON MOUNT ROYAL 1937.

SELWYN HOUSE SCHOOL MAGAZINE

Vol. 10.

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1937 - 1938

SCHOOL NOTES

In the Province of Quebec Badminton Championships Leonard Schlemm's record was as follows: — 1st (Singles), 1st (Men's Doubles), 2nd (Mixed Doubles). Gary Schlemm won the 1st Consolation prize. Leonard also won in the Canadian Championships (Mixed Doubles.)

* * *

At the Mont Tremblant ski race on the Taschereau trail, St. Jovite, in February, Gray Miller, of the McGill University Ski Club, recorded fastest time in a field of 100 racers on the two mile run which drops over 2000 feet. Time: 4 minutes, 17.5 secs.

* * *

Bart Sutherland won the Bud Brown Memorial Shield at Camp Kagawong, 1937. This honour is awarded to the boy adjudged by vote of boys and Counsellors to be the best boy in the Junior Section of the Camp from the point of view of character and all-round sportsmanship.

* * *

Much sympathy is felt by the Staff of S.H.S., and by his friends, for Sydney Lyman, whose serious illness came as a shock to us all. We wish him a speedy recovery.

* * *

Teddy Hugessen got a double remove and took the Form prize at Eton College, England.

* * *

As this Magazine goes to press a letter reaches us from Eric Hutchison, who with two other old S. H. boys is at School at Le Rosey, Gstaad, Switzerland. It gives a most interesting account of the life there and the winter sports. Many thanks to the writer for remembering us.

* * *

THE ANGUS MURRAY PRIZE FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 1937

A choice of three subjects was given for this competition, which is open to the 6th Form annually. Most boys chose "The Effect of Modern Transportation and Communication on the Life of Our Times" upon which to write, and two excellent essays were written by V. Goldbloom and M. Little. There was little to choose between them, and the adjudicators finally awarded the Prize to Goldbloom, whose style more than offset Little's material.

* * *

HOLIDAY TASK, 1937

The book set for last summer's reading was Charles Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* The six best answers to the examination held at the beginning of the Christmas term were written by W. Palmer, D. Cleveland, H. Scott, D. Blaiklock, C. Stairs, and F. Gurd. It was difficult to name the prize-winner, but finally Palmer was selected.

All boys who sat for the paper and satisfied the examiner were rewarded in the usual manner by being given a half-holiday. Holiday Task for the summer of 1938 will be set later.

* * *

SCHOLARSHIPS AND SUCCESSES

We congratulate the following boys who gained Scholarships last year:

M. LITTLE, Upper Canada College, Toronto (the W.S. Jackson Scholarship of \$600 for 3 years).

V. GOOLDBLOOM, Lower Canada College, Montreal (Free Tuition for 2 years).

R. HASTINGS, St. Andrew's College, Aurora (\$350 a year for 2 years).

A. RAMSEY, St. Andrew's College, Aurora (\$350 a year for 2 years).

* * *

The following extract from the School's Easter Term Schedule may be of interest:

— August 5th, 1937. —

THE MONTREAL "STAR".

(Selwyn House Boys are printed in Capitals.)

BISHOP'S SCHOOL PRIZE LIST POSTED.

P. T. MOLSON, Montreal,

Gains Governor-General's Medal.

LENNOXVILLE, Que.—P. T. MOLSON, of Montreal, has been awarded the Governor-General's medal, given annually to the most outstanding boy in the sixth form of Bishop's College School, according to an announcement made at the school.

The Prize List follows:

Sixth Form: Lieutenant-Governor's medal for Latin, P. T. MOLSON; Old Boys' Prize, E. W. HUTCHISON; Grant Hall medal, W. DOHENY. George M. Hooper prize for mathematics, C. L. TOMLINSON; the Edgar Black prize for science, C. L. TOMLINSON; the Morris Holt essay prize, P. T. MOLSON, and the Headmaster's prize for history, P. T. MOLSON.

FORM PRIZES.

Preparatory School: Special Form: (1) D. I. WANKLYN; (2) F. S. Holley; Fourth Form: (1) D. M. LANDRY; (2) A. O. Gray; Third Form: (1) A. H. FINLEY; (2) D. W. Mc Limont; (3) J. B. Holley; Boswell Writing Prize: A. H. FINLEY.

Middle School: Third Form: General Proficiency, (1) C. J. P. Ramsey; (2) M. K. Parlee; (3) N. F. Macfarlane; Divinity, R. M. Collier; History, R. M. Collier; Languages, A. I. MAC TIER; Mathematics, A. I. MAC TIER; English, M. K. Parlee.

Fourth Form: General Proficiency, (1) R. D. Collier; (2) P. W. GRIER; (3) L. C. Kibbee; Divinity, J. Churchill-Smith; Latin, J. W. Moreland; English and History, J. R. D. Bayne; French, P. W. GRIER; Mathematics, G. S. Black; Rhetoric, H. F. Blair and T. T. B. STOKER, equal; Biology, J. R. D. Bayne.

Upper School: Fifth Form: General Proficiency, (1) H. M. BURGESS; (2) E. L. Phelps; (3) S. Schafran; Latin, HON. W. G. SHAUGHNESSY; English, P. M. STOKER; History and Economics, J. S. Allan; Mathematics, G. A. WINTERS; French H. M. BURGESS; Science, E. L. Phelps; Mechanical Drawing, H. Seton.

Lower Sixth Form: General Proficiency, F. C. Winser.

Special Prizes for Debating: President's Medal, J. S. Allen; Doheny Medal, H. F. Blair; Debating Society Medal, HON. W. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

* * *

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL RECORD

SENIOR SCHOOL PRIZES

General Proficiency.

Fifth McGill Form —

Midsummer, 1937, Given by R. P. Jellett H. M. PATCH.
Christmas, 1936, Given by C. A. Bogert H. M. PATCH.

Fourth McGill Form —

Midsummer, 1937, Given by F. G. Osler P. C. LANDRY.
Christmas, 1936, Given by Mr. Justice Dennistoun P. C. LANDRY.

Religious Knowledge

Fifth McGill —

The Bishop Brent Memorial Prize D. J. LEWIS.

Latin

Fifth McGill Form —

Given by C. M. Russel H. M. PATCH.

Fourth McGill Form —

Given by Mr. Justice Gordon A. S. LE MESURIER.

English

Fifth McGill Form —

Given by The Old Boy's Association H. M. PATCH.

Given by The Old Boys' Association D. J. LEWIS.

History

Fifth McGill Form —

Given by R. P. Jellett D. J. LEWIS.

Fourth McGill Form —

Given by Senator Barnard P. C. LANDRY.

French

Fourth McGill Form —

Given by W. S. Bletcher A. S. LE MESURIER.

Science

Fourth McGill Form

Given by Old Boys' Association P. C. LANDRY.

Athletic Prizes and Trophies.

High Jump —

Jr. - Cup Given by G. B. Strathy H. G. HAMPSON.

M A T R I C U L A T I O N R E S U L T S , 1 9 3 7
 (Selwyn House Boys are printed in Capitals.)

B I S H O P ' S C O L L E G E S C H O O L

Senior Matriculation.

BYERS, MALCOLM, A.

Junior Matriculation.

MOLSON, PERCIVAL, T. 808

Tyndale, William, S. 770

HUTCHISON, ERIC, W. 743

MACKENZIE, HUGH, E. 695

TOMLINSON, CHARLES, L. 680

Boswell, Robert, K. 650

Gass, George, D. 618

(Two Instalments) HODGE, JOHN, L. 618

L O W E R C A N A D A C O L L E G E

DODDS, WILLIAM, W. 681

Wilson, William, H. 677

Davis, Terence, 642

Noel, Robert, A. 631

T R I N I T Y C O L L E G E S C H O O L

PATCH, HOWARD, M. 709

Irwin, John, B. 681

JOHNSON, TALBOT, G. 650

LEWIS, DAVID, J. 629

(Two Instalments) { Johnston, Malcolm. 629
 { Wood, David, B. 629**L O Y O L A C O L L E G E**

There was only one Selwyn House Boy at Loyola last year, W. N. (" JOCK ") BARCLAY. He ended the year with an average of 90%, winning five first prizes (Latin, Greek, History, English, Mathematics).

U P P E R C A N A D A C O L L E G E

PATRICK LITTLE was the only Selwyn House Boy at Upper Canada College. He won the VIth Form Science prize, and a Sir William Macdonald Scholarship in Arts and Science at McGill University.



SIXTH FORM

Standing: C. Patch, D. Cleveland, B. Little, R. Gurd, R. LeMesurier.
Sitting: W. Palmer, J. Chevalier, Mr. C.T. Anstey, F. Gurd, H. Scott.

THE HELP ROOM

Parents will be interested to hear that we have this year started a Help Room. This is a special Class Room, in which some member of the Staff is on duty during every period of the day, to which boys who are at all backward in their classes, or who have been absent on account of illness, are sent for individual coaching. It has already proved itself an invaluable adjunct to the work of the School.

THE LUCAS MEDAL

Twenty years ago the first of a series of medals, presented in memory of the Founder of the School, Algernon Lucas, was awarded to the best all-round boy in the School. On that occasion the prizes were given away by Mrs. Lucas.

For the past twenty years this medal has been the School's most important annual award. The last of the original series was given out in 1936. It was most appropriate, therefore, that the first medal of the new series should have been given out by the same hands, and we are very grateful to Mrs. Lucas for having presented our prizes in 1937.

THE LIBRARY

Twenty new books have been added to the Library since June, 1937. Of these, twelve were contributed by the boys in the 6th Form as a parting gift before they left the School last year. This very kind present, consisting of six books by Stephen Leacock, and six by Rider Haggard, has been thoroughly appreciated. D. Stoker and J. Fetherstonhaugh presented most of the rest. To all these we extend our best thanks. The Library has been patronized as keenly as ever by both Senior and Junior boys. New additions are always most welcome.

B. K. T. H.

* * *

MANY THANKS

to the following boys who have been kind enough to send in contributions to this copy of the Magazine. We have been almost snowed under with literary efforts, and wish that space considerations might have allowed us to print more than we have done; this, however, was impossible. In order to recognize the kindness and keenness of these boys we give herewith their names and title of article submitted:—

SHIPS, by D. Stoker: Form 2. A comprehensive history of ships from earliest times.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHTS, by W. Strong: Form 5. A very good detailed résumé of the history of Transatlantic flights, but unfortunately rather long for publication. Full marks to Strong for an interesting article.

SKI-ING, a poem by G. Hanson: Form 5. This describes the remarkable escape from death by two heroes who go down Hill 70, St. Sauveur, at 95 m.p.h.

I VISIT THE DENTIST, by R. Browne: Form 3. Amusing. The Dentist certainly had his work cut out for him with this patient!

INDOORS ON A RAINY DAY, by P. Kirkegaard: Form 1. This tells us how to keep out of mischief by modelling small boats. A very useful hobby.

FIGHTING FOR THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, by A.D.P. Patterson: Form 3. Rather a blood-thirsty account of an air-fight: full of action: the aviator was lucky to escape with his life.

YACHTING, by J.B. Wight: Form 3. A description of dinghies, scows, and yawls.

THE BEST MONTH OF THE YEAR, by J. Fetherstonhaugh, Form 2, who also submits the WORST MONTH OF THE YEAR. The writer suggests July and April, respectively, and refutes the idea that "April showers bring May flowers"; rather do they bring showers of slush and mud from passing motorists!

From the Junior School, we have received THE LIFE OF A HORSE, by K. Black, Form C; THE ROBIN, a poem by J. Boyd, Form B; AT THE ZOO, by T. Hampson, Form C; THE STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG, by J. Russell, Form C; and MY SISTER'S PONY, by W. Redpath, Form C, combining both prose and poetry. As most of these boys are only 7 or 8 years old, their efforts were most creditable.

SCHOOL PRIZES

The School sports were held on the Westmount Athletic grounds on June 9th, 1937, in fine weather, and Mrs. A. Lucas kindly presented the prizes afterwards.

School Prizes:

FORM		FORM	
E.	1. Russell, J. 2. Redpath, W.	I	1. Bovey, C. 2. Chipman, J.
D.	1. Durnford, J. 2. Bronfman, E.	II	1. Wight, J. 2. Day, S.
C.	1. Tétrault, J. 2. Lehman, G.	III	1. Huestis, D. 2. Sutherland, B.
B.	1. Johnson, W. 2. MacDermot, C.	IV	1. Culver, D. 2. McConnell, D.
A.	1. Patterson, (2) 2. McLennan	V	1. Stairs, D. 2. Wregg, A.
		VI	1. Goldbloom, V. 2. Little, M.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR FRENCH

(Presented by Mrs. Byers)

J. Chevalier.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR LATIN

(Presented by Mrs. Campbell)

V. Goldbloom.

PRIZES FOR GOOD ORDER

(Presented by Montreal City & District Bank)

1. Blaiklock 2. Fleming

ANGUS MURRAY PRIZE FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION

V. Goldbloom.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES, won by

Currie, Durnford 1, Ramsey 1, Mills, Stairs 2, Tomlinson, Scott 1, Patch, Wregg, Walsh, McConnell, Strong, Stairs 3, Huestis, Scott 2.

SPORTSMAN'S PRIZE (in memory of D. McMaster)

Alexander Scrimger.

JEFFREY RUSSEL PRIZE

V. Goldbloom.

LUCAS MEDAL

Michael Little.

FOOTBALL SIXES : WINNERS :

A. Scrimger, W. G. Strong, F. S. MacTier, J. B. Ballon, E. P. Black, R. S. Hampson.

SCOUTING

Best all-round Scout:	Michael Little
For proficiency:	Victor Goldbloom

SCOUTING BOOKS, presented to

LION PATROL (P.L. M. Little, Scouts Walsh, B. Ramsey, Huestis, Gault, Lewis);
OWL PATROL, winners of Junior Inter-Patrol Competition (P. L. Black, Scouts Miller,
J. Ballon, Christie, Carlisle).

MACKENZIE CUP

Winning Patrol...	LIONS
Patrol Leader...	M. Little.

HOCKEY FIVES

M. Little, D. Cleveland, E. Stanger, C. Patch, J. Thompson, H. Hallward, C. Baillargeon.

SPORTS PRIZES

100 Yds. (Open)	1. May 2. Scrimger	Relay	1. Gurd, R. 2. MacTier 3. Culver 4. Black
100 Yds. (Under 12)	1. Blaiklock 2. Ballon I		
75 Yds. (Under 10)	1. Cleveland 2 2. Patterson 2	Brothers' Race	1. Bobby Shorey 2. George Miller
440 Yds. (Open)	1. May 2. Scrimger	Sisters' Race	1. Joy Ballon 2. Elizabeth Fleming
220 Yds. (Open H'cap)	1. Little, M. 2. May	Sack Race (Seniors)	1. Palmer, W. 2. Little, M.
220 Yds. (Under 13)	1. Hayes 2. Hugessen	Sack Race (Juniors)	1. Earle 2. Hayes
High Jump (Open)	1. Little, M. 2. Tomlinson.	Father, Mother, and Son.	The Dobells
High Jump (Under 12)	1. Blaiklock 2. Stairs 3	110 Yds. (Under 10)	1. Cleveland 2 2. Dobell 2
Broad Jump (Open)	1. Scrimger 2. Little, M.	Victor Ludorum:	W. May



SPORTS 1937

Spotlight on the Mediterranean and the near East

Since the first waves of civilization from the East reached the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and so laid the foundations of many great nations to come, that sea has been of the utmost importance to the various countries surrounding its shores. In those bygone times, as to-day, the importance of the Mediterranean lay in its value as a trading route, but not less in its military value.

The country whose power predominated in the Mediterranean ruled that part of the world then known. At that time this sea was the cradle of the world's culture, and commerce. With the discovery of America the position was changed. It was no longer the centre of the trading world, but it is still the centre of the political worlds of France, Italy, and England.

It is essential to the interests of France that the area of water located between the Straits of Gibraltar, and Corsica, with Sardinia, be kept free from the influence of any

foreign power, other than Great Britain. That is why she views with alarm the occupation of the Balearics by Italy, and also "Il Duce's" encroachments in Spain; and she may well show alarm, for in the event of any trouble on the continent, France could be cut off by the Mediterranean from her African Empire, a Mediterranean alive with submarines, at her back door, whose bases would be conveniently located in one of the Balearic Isles. Separated from France, the colonies would be at the mercy of Mussolini, who could attack through Libya. France would also be cut off from her immense, and badly needed, reservoir of black soldiers. It is not hard to see the concern which France may well feel over her position in the Mediterranean, and it is easy to understand that her best policy is an alliance with Britain.

The Mediterranean has been, and is called, the backbone of the British Empire. However, people are beginning to realize that this thought is rather exaggerated. The cutting of Britain's trade routes in the Mediterranean would certainly not mean a severing from India. Long before the Suez Canal was constructed the British controlled India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and received her merchandise from the East, and the people at home didn't starve, because of the lack of a canal. In all only about 19% of the British imports pass through the Mediterranean, and of these about 11% are obtained from countries bordering on that sea, and most of these could be brought from other countries or via the Cape of Good Hope.

Nevertheless, the predominance of any nation other than Great Britain in the Mediterranean would constitute a serious menace to the British possessions of Egypt (now nominally independent) and Palestine.

Since the fall of Napoleon in 1815, England has ruled supreme in the Mediterranean. With the advent of Mussolini, and the vigorous policy which he is pursuing, the situation has altered. The great naval base at Malta, so strategically located when Italy was under the influence of England and France, is now no longer safe; it is within short flying range of Sicily, and could be readily wiped out by bombers from that island. This fact is appreciated by the Admiralty, as is shown by the fact that in the late fall of '35 when the fleet was lying at anchor in the great bay, orders were received to put to sea at once under full draught for Alexandria. The reason for this was the report of the Intelligence Department of a plot to wipe out the fleet, by the Italians; at the same time troopships were to be headed for Alexandria carrying Italian troops. The newspapers never printed a report of this, any more than they are allowed to tell of the immense concentration camps along the coast near Alexandria, complete with heavy guns, anti-aircraft weapons, and giant searchlights, all constantly manned. It is hard to believe the state of colossal preparedness which is maintained around the Suez Canal, and there is every reason to expect that a considerable sum of this year's defence appropriations will go towards defences in the Mediterranean.

The one country to which the Mediterranean means so much, whose aims we have not discussed, is Italy, the supposed re-incarnation of the Roman Italy, which two thousand years ago ruled over "Mare Nostrum", and now, it seems, tries under the able leadership of "Il Duce", to do so again.

Mussolini plays on the dread of the democratic countries for war, to achieve his ends. If one of "Il Duce's" bluffs was ever called, and a showdown were necessary, the Mediterranean might indeed once more become "Mare Nostrum". The British

and French fleets would in all probability have their bases at either end of the Mediterranean Sea, as it would be suicidal for any warships to try and pass through the narrow strips of water between the island of Pantellaria and the mainlands of Italy and Africa.

Italy is, as everyone probably knows, a long strip of land in the shape of a boot, protruding into the Mediterranean Sea, no part of it exceeding 200 miles in width, and some parts of it less than 80 miles; therefore she is extremely vulnerable from the air. Under the leadership of Mussolini, Italy has in the last fifteen years regained a prestige in the world which has never been excelled since the days of the Roman Empire, and "Il Duce" has shown only too clearly his desire to be a second Cæsar. He has under his command a first class war machine, which proves itself a strain on the country's revenue in times of peace. This war machine would, in time of war, have to be supplied with food and raw materials. As Italy is far from self-sustaining, she would be in a bad way for provisions, if both the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal were closed. Mussolini's interest in Spain is perhaps explained by this need of provisions, for if Franco wins the war, he will then be indebted to Mussolini.

Spain is rich in many of the essentials of war, such as grain, fruit, mercury (an essential in the production of high explosives), iron, copper and zinc. While both ends of the Mediterranean might be blocked, Italy could still receive supplies from a neutral Spain. However Spain could not be expected after a prolonged war to be able to supply Italy with all the raw materials that she needs, even if she possessed them. Mussolini has therefore turned his eyes in the direction of South America, and particularly Brazil. In Brazil, he has been carrying on a very successful campaign of Fascist propaganda which has seen, doubtless as one of its results, the advent of a new Fascist dictator in the shape of Getulio Vargas. Brazil is rich in nickel, oil, iron, copper, and rubber; these products could be shipped across the Atlantic to Lisbon, transported across Spain, and shipped over the Mediterranean to Italy.

There is a "dark-horse" in the Mediterranean in the shape of Turkey, not the decadent Turkey of the last days of the Ottoman Empire, but a new and virile Turkey, with a modern airforce and mechanized army; a deadly menace to the welfare of Palestine if she were to be on the side of Italy, and a valuable ally to Great Britain, offsetting the influence of Greece and Rumania. Turkey has as its supreme ruler Mustapha Kemal Ataturk (the modern Constantine), a cruel, bitter, and iron-willed man who has made a nation out of a crumbling Empire.

The latest move that Mussolini has made to make the Mediterranean situation more complex, is to announce himself to the world as the "Protector of Islam". By means of subtle anti-British, and anti-French propaganda, he has sought to stir up trouble against the British and French administrations. The "Duce" finds in the discontented Arabs of Palestine, a fertile soil in which to plant his seeds of rebellion. His object is, apparently, to keep them almost at a boiling point until it suits his plans to have a holy war. He seems to overlook the fact that if the Moslems have a holy war, it will naturally be directed against all "infidels", including the Italians.

Another method by which Mussolini hopes to lessen the influence of the British and French governments, who constitute his worst rivals, is to discredit them in the eyes of the world. All countries look ultimately to Britain to uphold the peace of the world;

Mussolini therefore causes nasty incidents to take place, like the torpedoing of British and other neutral shipping. There is little doubt as to whose submarines are responsible, but if Britain were to charge the Italians outright, it would be asking for trouble. Britain is, it seems, willing to take any number of slaps in the face in order that the peace of the world may be maintained, and that she may have time to fully rearm.

There has been one well known Englishman, who recently declared that Italy did not want war; that she wanted in fact nothing more than to implant her cultural superiority on the Mediterranean countries. I wonder what this gentleman considers culture! Surely he does not regard the Abyssinian war as a cultural expedition.

So far we have discussed the Mediterranean situation. We turn now to the near East. Most people who read the newspapers know something of the trouble that is at present going on in the British mandate of Palestine, and I don't think that there is much that I could say that would be of any news. However, if when looking at a map of the Near East, you happen to glance at the other end of Arabia from which Palestine is located, you will doubtless see the names of Yemen and Hadramaut printed there. If your map happens to have been printed before 1935, under the word Hadramaut you will see a thin red strip, showing that this particular piece of Arabia is British. Now if your map was printed after 1935, and before March of 1937, you will notice that a thin red line has been drawn on the map enclosing what is really 100,000 sq. miles of territory. This means that this portion of land has become subject to British influence, and again, if your map is really modern, you will note that this piece of territory about which I am writing, is now shown on the map by a solid red marking; in other words since the beginning of 1935, Britain has acquired 100,000 sq. miles of Arabian territory, in defiance of all treaties with the Arab rulers of that territory. You may say, "How was it done"? It was done by "Peaceful Penetration", a familiar phrase, one that is connected with the present Sino-Japanese war. I do not mean that Britain went to war with the natives, as did the Italians in Ethiopia. The method adopted was quite simple. First a Resident was sent to several of the more important towns. When his authority was disputed, as was natural, troops were sent to back it up. If any of the tribes showed any signs of an uprising, they were given notice that they were to evacuate their village, as it was to be bombed. Small wonder that the British now have two colonies in Arabia. The first reason for this so-called "Peaceful Penetration" was the rumoured discovery of oil in the Hadramaut, and the second, was the Government's belief, that if they did not annex it, some other country might try. So the next time you wish to raise your voice against the outrages of any country, think first if there is not some precedent for it in British history.

In conclusion, we have seen that the continued predominance of Britain in the Mediterranean would, to use a slang expression, put a "spoke in the wheel" of any designs which Mussolini might have on the colonies of either France or England, and we can also understand that Italian predominance in the Mediterranean would in all probability lead to a war. It therefore seems to every country's advantage (with the possible exception of Italy) that the Mediterranean should remain dominated by Britain, and not by Italy. It is unfortunate that the peace of the world does not mean enough to Mussolini, in spite of his frequent speeches, in which he always reiterates his desire for peace, that he should not be willing to allow matters to stand that way.

D. C., Form 6.

[Please note : Since the above was written in February last, the political situation has changed considerably. Ed.]

The Father's Match.

In the long and dreary winter,
In the cold and cruel winter,
When the masters get lumbago.
And the braves put on their mittens,
Comes the Father's tribe to fight us,
With its sticks and skates and sweaters,
To battle with the tribe of Selwyns
With their coats of black and yellow.
Comes the mighty chief named Culver
With his tomahawk and buckskins,
With some others big as mountains
Holding scalps of many Selwyns,
Struthers, Cleveland, Huestis, Tétrault,
Deadly with their bows and arrows.

Led by Blaiklock, the Wabasso,
From the lodge came many Selwyns,
Out on to the frozen waters,
There to meet the deadly Fathers,
There to do or die in battle.
Arrows flew in all directions,
And the battle grew more furious;
Till Mackenzie, the great umpire,
Brought a pipe from his coat pocket,
Said to Culver and to Blaiklock,
" Let us smoke the peace-pipe, brothers. "
Blaiklock smoked the pipe and fainted,
Culver smoked it and was dizzy,
So both tribes without their leaders,
Fell to laughing and rejoicing.

To our lodge then came the Fathers
With their squaws and their papooses,
Brilliant in their beads and war paint,
Straight to Gitche Wanstell's wigwam,
Drank the hot drink made of hemlock,
Ate the bison killed by Oscar,
Banished all their fears of homework,
Pledged to fight again next winter.

P. G., Form 5.

A Trip to Europe

On September 29, 1937, we left Montreal for New York to spend six weeks in Europe. In New York we went up to the top of the Empire State Building. It was very exciting going up at fifteen miles per hour. At the top the visibility was ten miles, but sometimes it is forty miles. However, we got a splendid view. There was a big telescope, and instruments for telling how strong the wind was blowing and from where it came.

At twelve o'clock our boat, the S.S. "Gripsholm", left for Gothenberg, Sweden. The "Normandie" was in dock near by. It is very streamlined, especially in the bow where the decks are covered for some distance back. Most of our passengers were Swedish, and they danced Swedish dances in the evenings. There were lots of games, but I liked best deck tennis and swimming. We sailed between Scotland and the Orkney Islands, and on the ninth day we arrived in Gothenberg, which is a very good port and has many streets that are canals.

We went to visit some friends in Oslo, Norway, and climbed high above the city to a part called Holmen Kollen which has a fine view of the Oslo fiord and of the international ski jump.

We took a night trip across the mountains to Stockholm, Sweden. The Grand Hotel is on a canal and opposite the Royal Palace. From my table in the window where I studied, I could watch the boats go back and forth. All traffic goes to the left in Stockholm, and between the street and the canal bank there is no fence to protect the cars from the water. We saw soldiers and a very good band going to the change of the guard at the Palace.

We visited Skansen, the open air museum, and saw very old houses, a bake shop, a printing house, and an apothecary's shop. In the houses they had beds built into the side walls. The stoves were made of tiles that looked like bathroom walls, and the walls were whitewashed and decorated with paintings of flowers. The windows were made of lots of little panes and were not very big. The door keys were very large, some of them a foot long, and were kept in a cabinet in the entrance hall. There were deer and other animals in the park cared for by Lapps from Lapland. The roofs were very overhanging and sometimes had sod on them with grass growing in it. We climbed a tower with 374 steps from which we could see much of the city and out toward the Baltic. At the inn the waitresses wore dresses in the costumes of the different districts of Sweden, and the orchestra also. They played old folk tunes. We had waffles with sugar on them for tea.

I bought a hunting knife made of Swedish steel and put it on my belt and carried it all the rest of out trip, except in the evening. We had lunch in Bellman's Tavern, very old and way down under the ground, where artists used to go, and we visited the Thiel Art Gallery where we saw many paintings by Lilljefors of rabbits and foxes, and in the garden, statues and very huge trees.

The city hall is very beautiful. As we went in we saw on the roof golden statues shining in the sun. When we got inside there was a guide who could speak German. The first hall is called the Blue Hall and from it very wide stairs go up to the main floor. There was one council chamber with a table made from all the kinds of wood that grow in Sweden. There were some very big coloured glass chandeliers, some of them six feet high and very beautiful. One long hall was painted by a prince of the Royal family and was quite nice.

The banquet hall is called the golden hall and is all lined with tiny pieces of glass in mosaic patterns representing the history of Sweden, and pictures from nearly every country in the world.

From Stockholm we went by way of Tralleborg to Sassnitz, Germany, across the Baltic Sea on a train ferry. Each separate car of the train was "jacked up" so that it could not possibly roll. The funnels were only about ten feet high, and the boat seemed very long for its width. From the train windows on the way to Berlin, Germany looked very orderly, especially the trees. In the Schnellzug to Breslau we talked to a man from Hamburg about many things. Although our train was going 90 miles per hour and the telephone poles went by in a flash, he told us about the Hamburg flyer which goes 100 miles per hour. It is not so long and has only first class cars. He said Germany needs colonies to raise more food, especially apples, which now come from Canada.

In Breslau, we visited the Rathaus and the University which has no campus and has buildings very close together. One day on the way to our friends' house we met a man who asked for money for the "Winterhilfswerke". He gave us little books all different, but all about Hitler. We saw a parade of boys who are called the Hitler Jugend. In the Foersters' garden there is a beautiful big tree, but they are not allowed to cut off one big branch which is in their view because the Government says it is not necessary. We went by motor car to a village called Obernigk and passed some very large barracks for soldiers and some camouflaged motor cars. They were painted green and dull yellow. At the beginning of Obernigk there was a sign — "Hier grüßt man mit Heil Hitler".

On the way to Berlin we passed through many forests, and in each forest the trees were the same size in excellent rows, the first ones being twelve inches high, and all the way up to nearly twice as high as an ordinary house. We stayed at the Hotel Bristol on Unter den Linden which is a very wide clean street with two rows of very little trees. We saw Hitler's house and the Kaiser's house which has a very big front, and they both have balconies for speaking. We went through a big park and out to the Olympic Stadium which holds 100,000 people. Four towers which seem to come out of the ground are meant to hold flags.

One night we went to the opera "Arabella" by Richard Strauss. There were men in very fine costumes at the door with huge gold chains around their necks. Each link was about six inches long. The music was rather slow and the costumes were gorgeous. We visited the zoo where we watched some very lively sea lions who have a lovely bath. But it was most interesting to see the snakes being fed in the reptile house. On the way home we visited the tomb of the unknown soldier, which looked like a dark garage with only a soldier walking up and down in front of it.

On the way to Karlsruhe very early in the morning, we saw about thirty men on a country road marching with shovels on their shoulders and no band, but in perfect order, just like real soldiers. Karlsruhe is a very old-fashioned city with a very big castle in the centre, a pretty little zoo, and some very amusing signs at the corners of several streets.

We crossed the Rhine river and came to Strassbourg which is on one of its branches very near by. The cathedral has only one real tower but it is very high and we climbed up to the top. It was quite exciting because you could always see down to the ground, and the view from the top was nice. In the old part of the town there are very narrow streets

and the upper floors came out over our heads. We went a little way into a boat like a covered raft where some women were washing or pounding clothes with wooden sticks to get the water out.

Next morning my father woke me very early, and told me we were going on the fastest train in France to Paris. The country was lovely and very hilly as we went along the river Marne. I wanted to go up the Eiffel Tower more than any thing else in Paris. But first we went to visit the Exposition. At the entrance there were flags of every country of the world. Inside we looked out from a terrace at lots and lots of water falls, which were very richly coloured, and at the Eiffel Tower not far away. On the Russian building there was a very big statue of a man and a woman, the man holding a sickle up in the air as though he were going to throw it at somebody with an overhand throw. The German building had a huge statue of an eagle. I do not remember the outside of the Canadian building, but inside there were pictures of gold and silver and copper mines and pictures of the Canadian Rockies and stream-lined trains. There were furs and a woman making thread on a spinning wheel and all around her things she had made. We saw some Siamese twins who must have a tragic life, and we tried out television. We rode up and down the mall in a tiny electric taxi.

The Eiffel Tower is the tallest structure, except the Empire State Building. The elevator has two stories and goes up one of the legs of the tower and then up through the center. We could see out plainly all the way to the top, because the tower has no walls, just plain girders. From the top we could see the Seine full of boats, and the Exhibition grounds looked like an ants' racing course because the people were so small. The sun set before we came down but it was very light. We came down very fast, but by the time we reached the ground the lights were on and it was quite dark.

That evening we went to the Opera Comique and saw The Barber of Seville which is very funny. The music is lively and the singing was nice. There is a priest in the play who is very, very funny, and the barber is especially funny.

The Arc de Triomphe looks like a very big stool, highly decorated with carved figures and stands in a large round place. Underneath there was the tomb of the unknown soldier. All that shows is a large copper plate about thirteen feet long with a hole at one end where a flame comes out. It is fed by oil and it never goes out. The edge of the hole must be very hot, but it is made of copper so that it will not melt. The lettering is made of gold. There were heaps of flowers around the tomb, and many people looking at it, but no one there was sobbing. My mother and I walked down the Champs Élysées toward the Place de la Concorde. There were many shops full of cars we had never seen before. We took a taxi to the shopping district, and the chauffeur was smoking a pipe and had his shirt sleeves rolled up and was singing or whistling or talking to a taxi man beside him when we were in a traffic jam.

One evening we went to hear "Lohengrin". The music was very loud and very solemn all the way through. The halls and staircases of the Opera are huge and very grand. At the Louvre I remember two famous statues. The Winged Victory stands at the top of a stairway. She has wings and her clothes seem to be flowing back and some think she was a figure at the prow of a ship. We could see the Venus de Milo from a long distance down the hall as she stood in the centre of a large room. She has no arms, and she seems to be resting. I do not think she is very beautiful.

Northern France has many small trees and neat houses and is not very hilly. We arrived at Lille after dark and looked for a Lincoln car, number 45-316. When we got to the border of Belgium the chauffeur talked very jokingly to the customs officer, a huge gate opened in front of us and shut just barely back of our bumpers. From then on to Courtrai the roads are cobbled. There was a bell in the church opposite the house where we visited which clanged several times a day. Once I counted 162 times. We went to the market where they had huge lumps of cheese, flowers, vegetables, coloured clothes — but mostly cheese. The most interesting thing was an electric washing machine which was going by itself at the side of the road. There was a very old watch tower in the centre of the square. We took a picture of one of the dogs that was harnessed to a bicycle to help pull a load of milk.

On the way to Ghent we saw a small castle not much bigger than a house surrounded by water so that it looked like a towering island. In Ghent we saw the Castle of the Counts with very old walls that went down into the water, and the guild houses which were on the banks of canals going in every direction from where we were.

It was raining when we motored to Ostende. There were many thatched houses and windmills with huge wings which furnish power for work on the farms as well as pumping water.

We saw a grey battleship lying at anchor near the chalk cliffs of Dover, and my father showed me the hospital where he lived after he was wounded during the war. I was glad to get to England so that I could talk my own language for a while. The country on the way to London is very pretty, and there are lots of very big trees scattered about, not in rows.

One of the most interesting things we saw in London was the Tower, which should be called "Tower". After the Middle Tower and Byward Tower we passed the Traitors' Gate where in olden times the prisoners entered from the river. The White Tower is the main building. One thing in it is a model of the Battle of Waterloo with all the tiny figures of soldiers and horses and cannon. We went up a narrow winding stair to St. John's Chapel, which has a lot of huge stone pillars. There are rooms full of old armour, very interesting. Wellington's sword is very large and decorated with jewels, but it was a pity we could not see the blade, for it was in the scabbard. The horses' armour did not go around the body, but there were spikes around the eyes. The armour of Henry VIII is very, very large. In the Bloody Tower there were Beefeaters all over the place. They are dressed in old fashioned red costumes with black hats and carry fancy staffs. We saw many dungeons, but I liked best seeing the Crown jewels which are in a small room in a huge round glass case. The King's crown has a huge diamond, and the ruby given to the Black Prince, and in the royal sceptre is the largest diamond in the world.

We went to climb the Monument which is the highest building in London, because I like towers. It was built in remembrance of the Great Fire of London in 1666. The inside of St. Paul's Cathedral is very beautiful and has lovely coloured windows. But the whispering gallery is most interesting. It is high up at the base of the dome and has a bench going all the way around with no spaces between. A man whispered about the history of London, and you would put your ear to the wall any where, even exactly opposite, and it would sound as though he were talking right in your ear! Down in the Crypt we passed a long line of tombs, and saw a huge carriage built in eighteen days.

At Madame Tussaud's Exhibition of Waxworks, the people certainly looked very real. There are Hitler, lots of Kings and Queens, and Shakespeare, and Sir Malcolm Campbell and many interesting tableaux. There was one of Clive in India when the natives were just going to kill him.

The day we saw the changing of the Guard, Queen Mary drove by in an ordinary limousine and everybody said quietly, "Queen Mary". We looked at Buckingham Palace from every side and watched the sentinels walk up and down before their boxes. Opposite are two big gates into the park, one dedicated to Canada and another to South Africa. We walked down the Mall to the Admiralty Arch and on to Trafalgar Square with a statue of Nelson in the centre and four huge lions. I fed the pigeons a little, but they were very dirty. They would land on my head, shoulders, arms, and everywhere.

In the London Zoo the most interesting animals are the elephants. They would nod and shake their heads, and they understood when the man told them to flap their ears, and seemed very, very clever. Some of the penguins are very big, and they waddled about as though they had heavy snow-shoes on.

One day we visited Oxford and we went to Merton College because that was where my father lived when he was there. I thought it would be very dull to live there, but the sport places must be cheerful. Then we went along a street to Magdalen College, where Thomas Wolsey went. We walked along Long Wall Street to visit some friends. Later we motored out to Boar's Hill for tea and had a lovely walk.

On Wednesday, November 3, we left for Southampton, and sailed on the S.S. "Aquitania" for New York. The sea was quite rough and one day the wind was so strong that the boat was tilted sideways for two hours. The swimming pool was closed most of the time. The "Aquitania" was launched in 1914 and has always been on time. We arrived in New York harbour in the early morning, and I watched the tugs pull the ship into dock. We returned home on Wednesday, November 10, having been away six weeks lacking twelve hours

A. J. P., Form I. (Age 10)

Selwyn House.

*Selwyn House, you know, 's a school
Where good behaviour is the rule.
The boys conduct themselves in class,
Because the masters take no 'sass'.*

*In readin', writin', 'rithmetic,
They do their best; if not, the stick!
In sports, they try to clean the field,
They like the honours on their shield.*

*In scholarships, they win the race,
Because the School,— Oh drat the place!
I think, kind Sir, I'll write no more,
I'm touching on a point that's sore!*

T. F., Form 4.

The Coronation Procession.

The King and Queen were crowned in Westminster Abbey on 12th May, 1937.

In advance of Their Majesties' own Procession there were earlier Processions of those going to the Ceremony. The first of these was the Lord Mayor of London's Procession. It was followed by the Speaker of the House of Commons in the Speaker's Coach. Then certain members of the Royal Family and Representatives of Foreign Powers left Buckingham Palace with escorts, and drove to the Abbey in motor-cars. The Prime Ministers of different countries of the Empire, Representatives of India and Burma, and Colonial Rulers followed shortly after. The next Procession consisted of more members of the Royal Family including the two little Princesses and Queen Mary.

Then came the King and Queen in a gold coach drawn by eight cream-coloured horses with an escort including his brothers, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, the heads of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, a large number of Indian Princes on horseback, and Yeomen of the Guard.

The streets all along the route were lined with stands, which were full and besides that great numbers of people stood, many of whom had been there all night. The streets that the Procession passed along were so changed by the decorations and stands that they could hardly be recognized. The weather was dull, and soon after the King and Queen had left the Abbey to return to Buckingham Palace it began to rain.

I was fortunate to witness this marvellous spectacle from a position near Westminster Abbey.

H. H., Form 3.

The War between China and Japan.

For a long time Japan was hardly known to other Powers because no people were allowed to go there or to leave. Then suddenly Japan opened up all its ports and let people go in and out. But she still had too many people for her size, so she decided to fight for some more territory. She took Korea and Formosa from China. Then she started to force the Russians into war by pushing into Russian territory. In this war she took Port Arthur and the southern portion of the island of Sakhalin from Russia. The Caroline Islands and other islands that once belonged to Germany were taken by her after the Great War and she now had a very powerful empire. A few years ago she made Manchuria into an independent state called Manchukuo, with the former Chinese Emperor as its ruler.

The present war was started by Japan pushing into Chinese territory and refusing to go back. There was no actual declaration of war but the Japanese claim that the Chinese started it by firing upon them, which is true.

The Japanese have captured Peiping and Nanking and have penetrated the Chinese part of Shanghai. There is a lot of trouble about the International Settlement because the Japanese have killed several British soldiers and have sunk the U.S.S. Panay, which was sent to protect American citizens.

The war may perhaps end with the British Empire and the United States taking sides with China.

J. M., Form 3.

[Please note: We do not hold ourselves responsible for the political views of our contributors. Ed.]

The Isle of Skye.

It was on a bright July morning that a party consisting of my mother, brother, a friend and I were going to Skye from Dulnain Bridge, Morayshire, on bicycles.

We left at 7 A.M. for Aviemore which was twelve miles away. There we boarded the train for Inverness, crossing a most exciting viaduct, also Culloden Moor.

When we reached Inverness we had to get into another train for Kyle of Lochalsh. On the journey we saw some lovely mountain scenery. About 1.30 P.M., we suddenly came upon the Coolins and blue Loch Carron. A few minutes afterwards we arrived at Kyle of Lochalsh. It was a lovely sunny afternoon with deep purple shadows on the hills. From Kyle of Lochalsh we took a boat for Portree, a sail of about 3½ hours.

My brother thought that Portree was too "trippery", so we went to the Post Office, where they told us about an hotel about nine miles outside Portree. It was called Skirinish Farm Hotel, Skeabost Bridge, and was managed by a Canadian from Winnipeg. We lost our way, but finally got on to the right road after bicycling into some chieftains' garden and passing an old stone with some interesting markings on it. It was a perfect hotel and we slept well that night.

The next day we took our bicycles out of the garage and rode towards Uig. We had only gone a few miles when my brother's tyre punctured. After it had been temporarily mended we lunched beside two standing stones. A minister, who was haymaking in the field, told us a traditional story about them. He said that long, long ago the people lived chiefly on deer. Then the deer went away and the people had to eat shell-fish. The deer came back and the stones on which they had broken the shells of the shell-fish were put up on end as a memorial.

When we got to Uig we had a swim in the bay, except my brother who had to have his tyre properly mended. On his return, he told us a story about the men in the garage. One was mending a car and the other his bicycle. They were talking in Gaelic but every now and then the word "back-axle" would come in. Apparently Gaelic isn't modern enough to have a word for back-axle.

We bicycled home and as we looked back we saw the blue Atlantic and beyond that the brown hills of the Hebrides.

The next morning we left Skye. We travelled with two Americans whom we had met on the journey there and followed the same route as before. At Carrbridge we got out of the train and bicycled back to Dulnain Bridge, nine miles away.

C. S., Form 3.

A Comparison of Communism with Fascism.

Communism and Fascism are the result of previous oppression or bad government.

Communism arises from the discontent of the masses, while Fascism is the doctrine of an energetic group which suddenly takes control of the government, by force, if necessary; and its success in doing so is assured by the mere fact that its predecessors are as weak in supporting their rights as they were in their way of ruling.

When a group of Fascists comes into power, their leader becomes a dictator, and his word is law.

The Fascists do away with all unnecessary laws and practically eliminate waste in government. Some of the weak points in Fascism, however, are that its methods are too drastic and that the freedom of the citizens is greatly lessened. There is, also, greater risk of war, because a dictator does not have to consult anyone but himself, and has no dread of an election in the near future.

Usually when a country becomes Fascist, it regains its self-respect, and after everything has been put in order at home, the leader tries to enhance his prestige by fostering the country's ambition to expand, which usually leads to a war.

Communism is very much opposed to Fascism in that it is a system of society in which common property is the recognized form.

Fascism is national, while Communism is international; in other words Communism is the poor man against the man of property, while Fascism is an efficient but tyrannical form of government adopted by a particular country.

Communism not only confiscates property to redistribute it as it sees fit, but conscripts labour.

Communism pampers the labouring masses, while Fascism shows no partiality to any special class.

A Communist country is governed by the masses for the masses, while a Fascist country is willing to sacrifice the individual for the good of the state.

Russia and Italy are, respectively, examples of the Communist and Fascist nations of the world. In Russia, the low type of man has triumphed, while in Italy the higher and more intelligent men are still at the head of affairs. For instance, Mussolini is a much better type of man than Stalin.

The chief trouble about Fascism is that if the wrong man becomes dictator, life is liable to become as dreadful as it is in Russia. The chief trouble about Communism is COMMUNISM.

M. C. Form 6.

The Description of a Picture.

The picture which I am going to describe is called "Una scena in Venezia" (A scene in Venice).

It was painted by a Venetian artist, Francesco Guardi, who lived from the year 1712 to 1793.

The size of the picture is one foot, two and a quarter inches high, by one foot, nine inches wide.

The foreground consists of a number of people standing on a piazzetta with gondolas tied to it. The people on the piazzetta have powdered hair, and very grand costumes with gold lining.

There is a canal behind them, on which two gondolas quietly glide. There is a church on the left, and a terrace on the right. They are joined by a small bridge, so that people can walk from one side to the other, while the gondolas are passing underneath. On the tops of the roofs of the houses there are galleries, where people often go up to watch the boats go by.

It is noon, and the sun is shining brightly upon the amber-coloured houses which are held up by supports which are driven into the bottom of the lagoon. The clouds are as bright as the heavy costumes of the Venetians who are standing on the piazzetta. All is going well, all is quiet, and everybody is happy.

J. S. C., Form 3.

Homework.

*Poor Sonny hated homework,
Since his life at School began,
So to take the "irk" from homework,
He formed a little plan.*

*"I have a horrid problem,
Dear Mother", he would say,
"And a nasty little headache,
Picked up in Class today.*

*Will you help me with it, Mater ?
It's just a little sum,
Involving third dimension,
Ah ! I knew you'd help me, Mum."*

*Or it might be Greek Iambics,
Or Latin verses, or
An essay or French exercise,
Set as his evening chore.*

*Oft he'd approach his father:
"Dad, you've a heart of gold:
You used to be so brilliant
At School in days of old".*

*So Dad would do the verses,
And try to make them scan,
And if they led to curses,
Son sought out sister Anne.*

*For Anne was really clever,
Her brain extraordinary:
She never failed, oh never !
At the ladies seminary.*

*Now for the sad awakening,
When Exam. time happed along:
Poor Sonny came a cropper:
Here's the sad part of my song !*

*Alas for little Sonny,
His parents' pride and pet,
He failed in every paper
Those cruel masters set.*

*I abhor recriminations,
But when the bubble burst,
In said examinations,
Son came in last, not first !*

*So let me point the moral,
Lads, parents, sisters too:
If Son would wear the laurel,
Much help at home's taboo !*

Spes.

A Trip Round the World.

Not long ago I was fortunate enough to be able to take a trip round the world. On January 7th, 1936, I left New York with my parents and sister, reaching Bombay, India, on February 12th. En route we called at Funchal, Madeira, and Las Palmas, in the Canaries, where we saw all the important sights, and at Cape Town and Durban in South Africa. I thought both these cities very pretty, and especially enjoyed seeing the Zulu war dance and the Valley of 1000 Hills near Durban.

Upon arrival at Bombay we saw the Towers of Silence, and then entrained for New Delhi, where we met Lord and Lady Willingdon. We next went to Peshawar, and then drove up the Khyber, passing through Lundi Kotal, from which we could see Lundi Khama, a small village near the frontier separating India and Afghanistan. From Peshawar we went to Lahore, and then returned to Delhi, where I attended a duck shoot, and proceeded to Jaipur, where we stayed at the palace of the Maharajah. There was a tiger hunt here, but we had no luck. On March 2nd we went to Udaipur, where we saw the Peacock Palace and the Water Palace, and arrived at Agra on the next day. There we saw the famous Taj Mahal and its beautiful screen. Thence to Gwalior, where I attended two tiger hunts. Here is an extract from my diary: —

“ March 7. This morning we waited until 10 a.m. for news of the tiger, and were so excited when we heard there was one in the beat. We soon left for a place 42 miles out of Gwalior. Our cover was situated on top of a cliff, and we were looking down into a ravine on one side of which was a river and on the other a small jungle. Just in front of us there were two openings cut in the jungle so that we could see the tiger. A few minutes after the beat started he came into the



first opening and Dad fired two shots, hitting twice. The tiger was struggling on the ground when Major Rani and the head shikari fired to put him out of agony. We then went back about a mile to a bungalow to have lunch and wait for the tiger to come. When we measured him he was 10' 2", and had shrunk 7" after being killed.

March 8. We set out for a place 54 miles away. Five minutes after the beat had commenced two cubs passed by, but we did not shoot them. The tigress then came out of the jungle on the opposite side of the river and hopped across on the stones and galloped down the bare part in front of us. Mother shot

and missed, then Dad, but missed, then my sister, who hit it in the paw and made it jump. Dad shot again and got it right through the back the bullet coming out of its chest and killing it instantly. We watched the elephant come across the river to have the tigress put on its back."

On March 14th we went to Bangalore, the famous military station, and to Mysore, where we saw the Maharajah's Zoo. We also saw a tiger climb a tree, some white peacocks, and a few giraffe, and visited the stables and the State horse. In the afternoon we went to Seringapatam, scene of a famous battle, where we saw the Mysore and Elephant gates, the suspension bridge, the spot where Tippoo was found dying, the Tippoo palace and tomb.

Later we left for Ceylon, arriving at Colombo on March 17th, where we saw the elephants bathe and do tricks, and in the gardens I got sticks of cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, and all kinds of spices.

At Nuwara Eliya we swam and at Mt. Lavinia surf bathed. On the 22nd of March we arrived at Penang where we visited the Botanical Gardens and Snake Temples. Thence to Singapore, from where we sailed to Hong Kong, docking at Kowloon. A drive round the island followed to the Peak, the top of which we reached by rickshaw.

At Shanghai we saw the places bombed in the war of 1932, and then went to Kobe, Japan, and Kyoto. At Kyoto we visited the Imperial Palace and the Detached Palace. The cherry blossoms were in full bloom here. At Yokohama it was too misty to see Fuisi San but at Nikko we visited the Temples in the Woods, saw the great stone Torii, and the five storey Pagoda which is solid red lacquer and 105 feet high. Here is the sacred stable and on it the original carving of the Three Wise Monkeys (See no evil, Hear no evil, Speak no evil.) At Nikko also we saw the most beautiful gate in the Orient: one is supposed to sit and admire it for a whole day.

We visited the bronze bell, the two sacred lanterns, and the two drum towers. We then went through the Yomei-mon Gate into a courtyard and took off our shoes to enter



the most beautiful room I have ever seen. Afterwards we saw the gate which leads to the tomb of the first Shogun, and on it is the famous carving of the sleeping cat, carved by a left-handed man. At one of the temples here two girls danced, each holding a sword.

Then came Tokyo, where we saw the Imperial Palace and various Embassies, the Detached Palace and a marvellous War museum.

We then left for Myanoshito where we saw the Dream, Roman, and Mermaids' Pool, and in the morning we left for a pass in the mountains from which to view Fuji. This mountain suddenly bursts upon one as one comes through a tunnel and round a bend, a surprisingly beautiful sight.

On our way home we saw the long tailed fowl with a tail 24 feet long.

On April 22nd we sailed from Yokohama for Honolulu, thence to Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., and through the Rockies home.

D. G. McC., Form 5.

(NOTE : Much interesting matter, particularly concerning the journey through the Rockies and their remarkable tunnels has had, for reasons of space, to be omitted.)

The Reducing Machine.

*Says Mama Bouchard to Papa,
“François, I mus’ reduce,
Mon estomac she’s ver’ fat, —
Dat’ ting I’ll give some use.”*

*Says she to little Elzéar,
“Will you an’ Papa bring
From basement in de storage room
Dat ol’ reducing ’ting ?”*

*She use dat’ ting mos’ every day,
Until she’s all wore out;
An’den she put her on de scale
To see how she come out.*

*She weigh two honert fifteen poun’,
It was two-ten before;
So she jus’ faint right den an’ dere,
She was so gosh darn sore.*

*An Papa was so awful mad
He could have tear de wall;
But he jus’ trew right in da street
Poor Mama, scale an all.*

R. B. G., Form 5.

Two Incidents at the Naval Display at Portsmouth.

I left London one week-end in July, 1937, to see the Naval Display at Portsmouth Dockyard.

The first display which I saw was an air attack on H.M.S. Coventry. This ship is heavily armed against air attack, and she is called a "Floating Anti-Aircraft Battery". All is quiet on board the ship, a bugle blares "Action Stations", and the men come tumbling up from below and man the guns, wearing gas-masks. The aeroplanes (six in number) that survive the barrage, bomb and machine-gun the ship. Then they proceed with all haste to return to their base, or aircraft carrier.

The second display was a submarine attack on a Q-boat. The submarine suddenly rises from the bed of the ocean, and proceeds to send a party of men to the boat which it has just disabled. Suddenly along comes a seemingly harmless tramp! Her captain is on the bridge; a few men are sitting in front of the fo'c'sle, and two men in the stern, by a deckhouse. The submarine turns upon its new prey, fires a shot across the tramp's bows, and orders her to heave to. She does so, and some of her men get into a boat, and row towards the submarine with the ship's papers.

The two men in the stern rush to the deckhouse and push it over, and a six inch gun is revealed! The first shot is a miss, but the second knocks off the periscope and the submarine is blinded. If she submerges, she cannot see to fire a torpedo. She decides to stay on the surface and fight it out. Two sailors jump to the quick-firer on the submarine's deck. The battle rages on (both sides firing blank shells) when it can be seen that the submarine is beginning to list (this is done in the display by slowly filling one of the ballast tanks), but the submarine's gun has started a fire in the tramp (this is actually done also). However, the game is up, and the submarine slowly sinks beneath the surface. The tramp does the best she can with her fire and slowly sails away, victorious!

These were but two of the many fascinating displays I saw, but they were my favourites.

I saw there many famous ships that most people remember, such as the "Nelson" (the largest battleship in the world); the "Queen Elizabeth" (where all the German admirals came to sign the Armistice); the "Iron Duke" (the flagship of Jellicoe in the Battle of Jutland, and other admirals); the "Indus" of the Indian Navy (the only ship in the Portsmouth Review to be painted white), and the air-craft carrier "Courageous". These, and many other ships, also, added tremendous interest.

P. R. J., Form 3.

Tropical Fish.

The principles of an aquarium are very simple. Fish breathe oxygen, which they obtain from the water, and exhale carbon dioxide. Thriving plants absorb the carbon from the carbon dioxide and liberate oxygen; this allows a high oxygen content in the water, so no running water is needed.

It is best to have in the aquarium, a heater, a thermostat and a thermometer, to keep the temperature at about 75 Fahr. A dark green fungus grows on the side of the

aquarium, on the sand and on the plants; this is called algae, and is caused by excess light. However, it is very good for the fish although not pretty.

Plants should be planted in well washed sand, and the prepared tank (with water in it) should be allowed to stand for about 36 hours before the fish are put in.

Scientifically, fish have two names; the first is usually descriptive, and the second Latin.

There are many kinds of tropical fish, which are divided into two main groups, namely egg-layers and live-bearers. With the live-bearers the eggs are hatched inside the body of the female and the young come out alive, but with the egg-layers the eggs are expelled and hatch outside.

Of all tropical fish the Guppy is probably the best known, but if I were to call it *Lebistes Reticulatus*, you would not know what I was talking about. It is a live-bearer and comes from Venezuela.

There is one fish that is particularly interesting, viz. the Siamese fighting fish or *Betta Splendens*. If two males are put together they will immediately fight to a finish. When breeding time comes on, the male blows a bubble and coaxes the female to lay her eggs into it; after the bubble nest has been filled, the female is driven off or killed. In about two days the eggs hatch and the young come out. The babies may be under the father's care for three weeks, but after twelve days they are usually ignored or eaten.

Some of the fish I have in my aquarium are as follows:—

Neon Tetras: they are a new fish and have a very luminous bright blue stripe on top and a red one underneath.

Pristella Riddlei, Br. Guiana: — they are absolutely transparent; you can see all the bones.

Black Mollienisia, Southern U.S.: — colour, coal black.

Of all hobbies I think the keeping and breeding of Tropical fish is probably the most interesting.

C. A. W., Form 3.

Les raquettes norvégiennes.

Un ancien écrivain norvégien parle des raquettes norvégiennes. Ces raquettes sont des planches qui ont six ou huit pieds de long et trois ou quatre pouces large. Quand un homme a attaché ces planches à ses pieds, il peut devancer les chiens les plus rapides ou même le renne. Il y a des hommes si rapides qu'ils peuvent abattre avec la lance neuf rennes dans leur course. Ces raquettes, ou ski, sont extrêmement utiles en Norvège, où pendant tout l'hiver une neige épaisse couvre la terre. Quand les enfants n'ont plus de trois ou quatre ans, ils essaient de surmonter les premières difficultés, et plus tard ils voyagent partout sur leurs raquettes longues.

E. M. B., Form 5.

Christmas in Mexico.

In Mexico we had a boat made of cardboard. The people put nuts and candy into this boat. They would pull them up and down with a rope, then they would break the candy with a stick. Then all the children would run to pick up the candy. We'd do this after school.

Our school was in a back yard where my Grandmother lived. A French teacher taught us there. We'd draw squares there, as in arithmetic. All this was before Christmas. One Christmas my Grandfather gave me a pony: his name was Pinocchio. I often rode him at my birthday party.

There is never snow in Mexico except on the high mountains. I went swimming in a pool in the open air on Christmas day.

There is a beautiful park in Mexico City named Chapultepec. On Sunday mornings gentlemen riders known as Charros wearing large hats called sombreros are seen riding through the park. Often an orchestra is playing under the trees, and the Charros stop to listen to the music and to talk and laugh together while their horses prance. Many little boys in leather trousers and jackets like those of the Charros ride on ponies near their fathers.

K. N., Form B.
(Age 7)

The Time Machine.

For the second time within a year, the little schooner "Toronto" sounded her way carefully through the numerous reefs and shoals outside the large, uncharted, tropical island off the coast of South America.

Two months ago they had sailed between the same dangerous reefs, with the object of charting it. They had gone into the interior, and, in a small clearing in the dense jungle, they had found the Time Machine.

They had not then known its purpose; and Skipper Joe Owens, the old salt who owned the "Toronto", had produced a battered old kodak and taken two or three photographs of the machine.

These photographs he had shown to the Royal Society in London. None of these distinguished scientists had ever seen a machine that even slightly resembled it. Thus it was that Skipper Owens, as he navigated the reefs for the second time, carried as passengers, two eminent scientists, Professor Stillger and Professor London.

This time they had a little difficulty in locating the Machine but after floundering through the luxuriant vegetation for about twenty minutes, they saw the sun glinting on it, some distance away.

The two scientists dashed up to it, followed by that part of the crew that had not stayed on the ship.

There was a large covered platform beneath the main part of the machine with a huge lever in the centre, and two or three low benches around. The men were cooling off

on the benches, when suddenly Skipper Owens slipped and fell on the metal floor, his arm pushing over the lever.

There was a roar as the machine, suddenly and startlingly, came to life.

They could see little of the scenery, only glimpses once in a while, as through a semi-opaque wall.

They saw huge forms looming up near the machine, but frightened by the noise, (they afterwards discovered that they were giant saurians), they would lumber away.

At last, as suddenly as it had started, the machine stopped, there was a click and a slight whir and the semi-opaque screen vanished, and, for the first time, they could see the forest outside.

But it was a forest so utterly alien, so different from any forest any of them had ever seen. Then London, who had been conversing with Stillger in low tones, exclaimed: "I think this is the vegetation that existed in the Jurassic Period of the Mesozoic Era, some 90,000,000 years ago."

Skipper Owens gasped. "Phew!" murmured one of the men, "90,000,000 years before I was born!"

Stillger, who was well known in London as a naturalist and a palaeontologist, was in his element. He was expertly netting small specimens of the animal and insect life that abounded on the swampy ground.

London, who was a mathematician, was sitting quietly in the shade, ignoring the buzzing insects, his pencil working at lightning speed. Skipper Owens, glancing over London's shoulder, saw nothing but a mass of weirdly arranged algebraical symbols and equations.

Suddenly one of the men came stumbling blindly through the undergrowth, bleeding from a dozen cuts and deep wounds on his arms and head. "Look out", he screamed insanely, "they're coming, alligators with wings—six yards long—almost got me..." and he collapsed to the ground.

Stillger cried out in a panic-stricken voice, "To the machine, quick! or you'll be mincemeat. Here they come, pterodactyls, dozens of 'em!"

The men started for the machine, but before they half reached it, veritable hell broke loose!

The men carried modern express rifles, but of what use is an express rifle when there are dozens of flying devils swooping down on one from all angles?

By the time they got to the machine there were five of Owens' men missing. London pulled the lever back to its original position. "Five missing, eh? Not a hope for them, poor fellows," he said.

By some miracle of chance, they had pushed the lever back to its former neutral position, and as they walked back towards the ship, London was muttering to himself, "What a boost to science, warping the space-time continuum; this machine will have to be transported to London, to be used for scientific purposes. As to its origin, I wonder..."

D. H., Form 4.

A Picture by a well-known Artist.

The name of the picture about which I intend to write is "The Laughing Cavalier". I don't suppose anyone knows why it was called that, for its correct title is "The Portrait of an Officer". It was painted by an artist named Franz Hals. His father and mother were very rich. Most artists, it seems, come from poor families, but it just happens that this great artist belonged to a rich one. He liked to paint simple pictures of children, or of people.

This picture was painted in the early seventeenth century, about 1624, just about the time when Pieter Paul Rubens was also painting some of his masterpieces.

When I was over in England last summer I visited many museums. One of these, in which is "The Wallace Collection", is where the original portrait of "The Laughing Cavalier" hangs.

The artist is very fond of auburn. He uses this colour mostly for hair. The picture, as you know, is of an officer or cavalier. He is wearing very thick clothes. Starting at his head, and thence down to his waist, they consist of a very large hat, under which his hair shows. Here Hals uses the auburn hue. Then, around his neck there is a white lace collar. The rest of the clothing that he is wearing in the picture is a very heavy, embroidered coat. He has lace around his wrists. The rest of his body and legs cannot be described, the reason being that the picture is only three-quarter length. Although he is called "The Laughing Cavalier", his expression is not merry, but haughty and slightly sneering.

I like the picture of "The Laughing Cavalier" because it looks so real, just as if he were looking in through an open window at you. No detail of any sort has been left out. The lace around his wrists and neck are painted so perfectly that the holes in the pattern of it can be distinguished quite easily. The whole picture was painted very ingeniously. Franz Hals was a great artist!

C. A. Q. B. (Age 11), Form 3.

The Fight with Goliath.

Now the Philistines gathered their armies together, and said that they were going to send out their strongest man, and that the Israelites had to send out their strongest man, and the two would fight, and if the Philistine won, the Israelites would be their slaves, and if the Israelite won, the Philistines would be their slaves.

The Philistines sent out a giant named Goliath, who was six cubits and a span in height. The Israelites sent out David, who was only a youth, and Saul armed him with a coat of mail, and he put a helmet of brass upon his head, and girded him with a sword and told him to go and meet Goliath, but David said to Saul that he could not go because he had not proved the armour, and he took it off. Then he took his staff in his hand and took five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, and his sling was in his hand, and then he went up to the Philistine.

Then the Philistine said that he would feed David to the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the land, but David said to Goliath: "You come to me with a sword, and with

a spear, and with a shield, but I come to you in the name of the Lord of Hosts and God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied."

When the fight began, David put his hand in the bag that had the stones in it, and took out a stone, and put it in the sling, and shot at the Philistine, and hit him on the temple, and the giant fell to the ground. Then David went and stood on Goliath, and pulled out the giant's sword and killed him, and cut off the giant's head. When the Philistines saw their champion was dead, they fled.

C. C., Form 3.

The Hungry Sparrows.

The snow was falling from the sky:

The trees were brown and bare:

The sparrows for their evening meal

Were searching here and there.

"Oh dear!" said one, "it will be long

Before the worms are here,

And we will surely starve to death

Before that time, I fear."

"Oh no!" replied a second one,

We've lived through this before:

I know where we can find some crumbs

Beside a kitchen door".

So they flew off and found some crumbs,

And ate them up with joy,

And cheeped and cheeped to show their thanks

To one small, thoughtful boy.

T. H. MacD., Form C.

(Age 7)

Dogs.

The wild dogs of Africa, India and other parts of the world hunt in packs.

The Australian Dingo's pups can be tamed by kindness. They never bark.

The Bloodhound hunts by smell, and is used by the police for tracking convicts.

The Foxhound is a sporting dog of keen scent and speed; when he loses the scent he goes forward, not backwards like the Bloodhound.

The Alsatian is descended from the Sheepdog; he has a good memory and was invaluable during the War as a messenger and in helping the wounded.

Spaniels, Retrievers and Setters are quiet, gentle dogs, and are used for hunting birds and small animals; they all retrieve.

D. N. S., Form 2.



The Seigniory Club, Montebello.

Anybody in Windsor Station at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday February 12th might well have wondered at the seemingly endless stream of boys wearing some garment in yellow and black colours. These were the S.H.S. boys on their annual week-end jaunt to the Seigniory Club, under the extremely strict charge of Mr. Wanstell, Mr. Wiseman, and Mr. Greenlees.

Upon entering the station we put our bags on one truck and skis on another, and quickly made our way to the train, where a special carriage was waiting. While some of the older boys stored luggage and skis in the smoking room and compartment between our car and the next, each of the younger boys quickly grabbed a seat for himself and his special pal. Then as the train pulled out of the station you could hear exclamations of "Ah, . . . at last we're off!" and "Goodbye, Mom!"

The only eventful happening on the train was the formation of a pool for the Maroon-Rangers game on the first goal, and the first goal in the game to be played that night between Cleveland and Blaiklock, sponsored by the older boys who wheedled money out of even the Masters.

Two hours later a very happy bunch of boys climbed out of the train and jumped into the waiting sleighs. A few of the luckier boys got rides in dog sleds up to the Club. On arrival there they took their bags up to their rooms, then there was a general rush towards the dining-room. After dinner we all went over to the 6th fairway where the senior jumping was held. The crust was unfortunately rather hard.

After this everybody went and played billiards or skated until 5 o'clock, when the swimming was held. No prizes were given this year, but the boys had the fun of a plunge in the Club swimming pool.

After supper, during which the band, by special request, played "Veni vidi vici" and "Bei mir bist du schoene", the boys who were going to play hockey and those who wanted to watch, got ready to go down to the rink, about a mile from the Club; the rest remained to see a special movie. In the hockey game Cleveland's team won by 4 - 2, and no wonder, for his goaler, "Sam" Ramsey, being able to speak French to the spectators from the village, and playing a very good game, was cheered on tremendously by the villagers. After the game we all piled into the sleighs and returned to the Club, a tired but happy band. Then we went slowly up to bed. Next morning we had breakfast at 8 a.m. and afterwards in trucks and cars went to Valley Farm, another house owned by the Club. Here the Senior and Junior Downhill were run off on a hill a little way from the house. After this came the Junior Jump, the crust under about an inch of powdered snow making ski-ing conditions rather difficult. After lunch of rolls, soup, celery, and chicken in puffed pastry, the Junior Slalom was held, followed by the Senior. The latter was very hard, with extremely sharp turns, which were made all the more difficult by the fact that the crust was scraped clear. We returned to the Club and packed our bags, having tied up our skis. During supper the Ski Manager, Mr. Shephard, very kindly consented to give out the prizes, after which came three cheers for him and the Club. About fifteen minutes later we got into the sleighs and went to the station, where the boys entrained for home, tired but triumphant.

B. L., Form 6.

RESULTS

JUNIOR DOWNHILL

- 1st Peter Dobell
2nd D. Stoker
3rd G. Currie

SENIOR DOWNHILL

- W. Palmer
D. Culver
B. Little
W. Fleming } Tie

JUNIOR SLALOM

- 1st G. Currie
2nd C. Bovey
3rd Peter Dobell

SENIOR SLALOM

- R. Gurd
W. Fleming
F. Flood

JUNIOR JUMPING

- 1st Peter Dobell
2nd A. Mathewson
3rd R. Hope
D. Cleveland } Tie.

SENIOR JUMPING

- R. Gurd
W. Palmer
D. Huestis.

The Father's Match, 1938

The Father's Match was held on the school rink on the afternoon of February 2nd. Mr. Culver captained the Fathers' team.

The game was one of the most interesting to watch of the Fathers' matches to date as the teams were very evenly matched. At the end of the game the score was 6 all, and it would be hard to say which side was the more aggressive.

For the Fathers, Mr. Molson, who scored two of the goals, and Mr. Stairs, who scored one, were splendid on the attack and Mr. Huestis played an excellent defensive game. Mr. Culver, in goals cleared some hard shots very nicely.

For the School, Blaiklock, Palmer, and Fleming were outstanding as forwards, whilst Lemesurier and Strong in defence were very hard to pass. Sutherland played a good game in the nets. The scorers for the school were Blaiklock (1), McConnell (1), Ballon (1), Fleming (2), Palmer (1). LeMesurier and Birks each earned an assist.

The Fathers were first and last to score, which proves again that you are never too old to play hockey.

Your reporter apologizes for his vagueness as to the individual prowess of the Fathers. He was handicapped, firstly by his inability to attach a name to many of the Fathers, and secondly by very cold hands which made most of his notes illegible.

Mr. Philip Mackenzie ably refereed the game.

The teams were as follows:

THE FATHERS: A.F. Culver, S.T. Blaiklock, R.D. Huestis, Ross Cleveland, Norman Scott, Alec. Paterson, H. Lehman, A. Tétrault, C.J. Molson, D. Stairs.

THE SCHOOL: Blaiklock, LeMesurier, Cleveland, Little, Palmer, Strong, Gordon, Fleming, McConnell, Culver, Goodall, Birks.

M. C., Form 6.

Heroism.

To risk one's own life to save another, or any similar deed of distinction, is classed as heroism.

The pages of history are full of wonderful deeds which have been performed by men and women.

Boadicea fought heroically to keep the Romans from Britain's shores. She took poison rather than be taken prisoner by them.

Florence Nightingale was the first nurse and woman who risked her life amidst dirt and disease, to look after the soldiers in the Crimean War.

Joan of Arc was another great heroine with wonderful courage.

Grace Darling with her father braved a storm in a small row boat, to rescue survivors of the Forfarshire, which struck a rock on the Farne Islands.

There are great men who have distinguished themselves to further the interest and industry of their country.

Sir John Franklin, with his brave men suffered all sorts of perils, and lost his life discovering the North West passage.

Lord Nelson, when wounded, covered his face, and shining orders, so that his sailors might not recognize him and become discouraged.

General Wolfe, by his bold and daring plan, captured Quebec.

In the Great War many heroic actions were performed by men in the trenches as well as the officers in command.

We have our every day heroes, viz., a person jumping into the water to rescue another in danger of drowning.

Men who go down into mines to rescue miners who have been entombed, fliers who risk their lives in the interests of flying, and firemen who so often lose their lives trying to save our homes and our lives . . . all such are heroes.

T. B., Form 4.

Souvenirs de France.

J'étais très jeune quand je suis allé en France, et je ne me rappelle que de très peu de choses. Nous demeurions dans un château en Touraine. Le château n'était pas très ancien, mais il y avait une tour sur la propriété qui datait du Moyen Age, une aile du vieux château qui avait été détruit pendant la Révolution. La tour était en pierre grise couverte de lierre.

Sous le château qui appartenait à mon grand-père, il y avait d'immenses caves où l'on gardait le vin, qui s'étendaient, disait-on, jusqu'à Tours, à quatre kilomètres de là. On s'en servait probablement pendant un siège pour s'évader ou chercher des provisions.

La Touraine est un pays de vieux châteaux et de vignobles. On y fait du vin blanc, du vin rouge, du champagne. J'ai visité beaucoup de châteaux historiques. Ce fut Loches qui m'intéressa le plus. Louis XI y avait demeuré au quinzième siècle; on y entre

par un pont-levis. Le guide nous fit visiter les dômes. On pouvait voir des noms de prisonniers taillés dans le roc. Un évêque, qui avait été là pendant trente ans, s'était taillé un chemin de croix dans le mur.

Après quelques semaines passées en Touraine, nous sommes allés en Vendée. La Vendée est très pittoresque. Il y a beaucoup de forêts où l'on trouve du sanglier, du chevreuil et aussi des vipères dont la morsure peut être mortelle. J'ai assisté à une chasse au sanglier; les chasseurs sont à cheval, et se servent de chiens comme pour la chasse au renard.

Nous avons passé quelques jours à Paris avant de revenir au Canada.

Là, nous avons visité le Tombeau de Napoléon aux Invalides. Nous sommes montés sur la tour Eiffel d'où nous pouvions voir Paris étendue à nos pieds avec toutes ses grandes places, ses beaux boulevards et ses églises.

Nous avons aussi visité Notre-Dame de Paris sur une petite île de la Seine et l'Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile où brûle toujours une flamme pour le Soldat Inconnu de la Grande Guerre.

Comme nous prenions le train pour le Havre on criait dans les rues que le président Carnot venait d'être assassiné.

Au Havre nous nous sommes embarqués sur un bateau de la ligne Cunard. Cela me semblait drôle, après trois mois en France, de ne plus entendre parler que l'anglais.

M. C., Form 6.

The River St. Lawrence.

The River St. Lawrence is a great commercial waterway of Canada. It is very important, as it has two very important cities on its banks, namely, Quebec and Montreal.

At its mouth are the islands of Anticosti and Newfoundland. The former has been the object of the newspapers' reporters, as a syndicate of Germans has tried to purchase it. The Government would not pass the act.

The River St. Lawrence connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, so Montreal and Quebec carry on a great trade with Windsor, Detroit, Sault St. Marie and Ottawa. The last city is situated on a tributary of the St. Lawrence, named River Ottawa.

This river meets the St. Lawrence at St. Anne de Bellevue, a town situated on the western end of Lake St. Louis, a large lake near Montreal.

The River St. Lawrence's banks are densely forested, and are of great value for their timber, some of which is made into paper. A lot of paper is exported to other countries.

A fine bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It is called the Jacques Cartier Bridge. Another bridge crosses the River at Montreal. It was erected to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Near Quebec, another bridge is to be seen. It is built on the cantilever style.

The River St. Lawrence is noted for its wonderful scenery. A tributary of the River, the Saguenay, has this distinction too, and many people go to it from all parts of North America, to see its scenery. A steamer takes one up the river. If one likes one can stop at Murray Bay. One of the famous sights of the Saguenay is Cape Trinity.

This is an immense cliff, standing about one thousand feet sheer up from the water. The Canadian Pacific Railway has built some splendid hotels along this route.

The River St. Lawrence is very historic. Near Quebec, many battles have been fought, between the English and colonists from New England, and French settlers. In the end Quebec was taken, and Canada became an English country, but the French settlers remained and one can often see an outdoor oven along the banks of the historic St. Lawrence. On St. Helen's Island, an island in the St. Lawrence, one can see an old fort and blockhouse. These were built to repel raids of wild Indians on the town of Montreal. The fort is being rebuilt by the Quebec Government. It is very interesting to see the underground passages, running from the fort to various parts of the island.

I think the River St. Lawrence is a very interesting river, and I always like to explore it and enjoy its beauty.

D, D, P., Form 2.

The Singing Class

On Friday, December 17th the Singing Class under the direction of Mr. F. G. Phillips rendered the following programme of Christmas carols and songs to an audience of parents and friends:—

= ; P R O G R A M M E ; =

- O CANADA ! -

CAROLS.

THE SINGING CLASS.

1. THE WASSAIL SONG.
 2. GOOD KING WENCESLAS. *Soloists:* H. Scott, I. Buchanan.
 3. WHEN THE SUN HAD SUNK TO REST. *Soloists:* T. Chipman, R. Stevenson, C. Bovey.
 4. WE THREE KINGS. *Soloists:* H. Scott, C. Scott, J. Chipman.
 5. SILENT NIGHT. Accompanied by The Trio.
 6. REVERIE by *T. J. Rousseau.*
 - FUGUETTE by *F. Handel.*
The Trio

SONGS.

THE SINGING CLASS.

7. THE HARP THAT ONCE THRO' TARA'S HALLS.
 8. HERE'S A HEALTH UNTO HIS MAJESTY.
 9. ANNIE LAURIE.
 10. JERUSALEM.
 11. PIANO SOLO MINUET IN G Paderewsky.
 D. Culver.
 12. JOHN PEEL.
 13. JINGLE BELLS. (Verse 4, Modern version).
 14. GOOD-BYE LADIES.

— GOD SAVE THE KING —

The Trio, consisting of D. Culver (piano), G. Goodall ('cello) and J. Penfield (violin) had been carefully trained by Mr. W. C. E. Wiseman and won well-merited applause, as did D. Culver in an excellent performance of Paderewsky's "Minuet in G."

This Term, and in future, in response to an almost general request from the parents of those concerned, the Class is being held at the School on Mondays and Thursdays at what appears to be the more convenient time of 4.30 p.m.

The Class is entered for the Quebec Musical Festival Competition and will sing the songs "Who is Sylvia?" and "When as the Mavis" in the Section for Children's Choirs, average age under 11 years. At present we are busy preparing for the contest, and on such an occasion as this especially we would welcome some additions to our numbers.

F. G. P.

A Trip to Saint Sauveur

*Ten little Selwynites went to Saint Sauveur,
Skis and packs and sandwiches dangling here and there:
Ten little Selwynites waiting on the line:
One tried to thumb the train, then there were nine.*

*Nine little Selwynites hastening to their Fate:
One took the wrong trail, then there were eight.
Eight little Selwynites hoped to get to heaven:
One went the other way, then there were seven.*

*Seven little Selwynites tried to do some tricks:
One did a sitzplatz, and then there were six.
Six little Selwynites, very much alive,
Raced down a steep hill: then there were five.*

*Five little Selwynites down the Marquis tore:
One hit a hidden fence, then there were four.
Four little Selwynites paid the ski tow fee:
One didn't grip the rope, then there were three.*

*Three little Selwynites met some girls they knew:
One stayed to be polite, then there were two.
Two little Selwynites caught the 5 05:
And two hours later at the Windsor did arrive.*

*But don't think they were lucky — Oh, not at all!
A fast car came along. They're now beneath a pall.*

B. L., Form 6.



CRICKET XI, 1937

Standing: E. Goldbloom, C. Patch, P. Little, G. Stairs, T. Blaiklock, H. Gault.

Sitting: D. Stairs, A. Wregg, M. Little, W. Palmer, R. Tomlinson.

On ground: — G. Goodall.

SPORTS NEWS

Cricket 1937

Played 4 — Won 2 — Lost 1 — Drawn 1.

In spite of some bad weather which curtailed practice, the cricket season of 1937 was very satisfactory. With five old "Colours", Little, Wregg, Stairs, Palmer and Tomlinson to supply the experience and enthusiasm, the team soon shaped well. The first match was not played until late in the season when on May 29th the Under 15 Eleven journeyed to Ottawa to play Ashbury, and won a single-innings match by 4 wickets. Ashbury batted first and were all out for 41, Palmer taking 5 wickets for 19 runs and D. Stairs 3 for 9. In reply we had scored 60 for the loss of six wickets when stumps were drawn, Wregg contributing a fast 16 before being caught. The return game, played on the McGill Campus on June 5th. was a two-innings match and also resulted in a win for Selwyn House.

Mike Little won the toss and put Ashbury in to bat, and his decision was justified when Ashbury were dismissed for 49 runs, Tomlinson stumping 2, Palmer, Wregg and D. Stairs accounting for the other eight wickets. Our turn at the wickets produced 58 runs, Palmer and Wregg being the highest scorers with 22 and 15 respectively. In the 2nd. innings Ashbury scored 45 in quick time and then made a sporting declaration, leaving us half an hour in which to make the necessary 37 runs. Thanks to a flashing 21 by Wregg, the Ashbury total was passed with 6 wickets in hand.

The L.C.C. match played at Royal Avenue on June 2nd ended in a draw owing to a delayed declaration. Batting first, our score mounted slowly against steady bowling to 85 for 5, George Stairs making a fine 37 not out, when we declared with an hour left to play. Time came with the L.C.C. score standing at 60 for 6 wickets.

The only Under 14 game of the season was against B.C.S. played on the McGill Campus on May 31st resulting in a victory for Bishops by the wide margin of 69 runs, B.C.S. scoring 114 to our 45, Gault with 14 being the only one to reach double figures.

Colours

M. Little (1936-37). Captain. A hard-hitting "hit or miss" batsman who made up in enthusiasm what he lacked in experience. Captained the side well and always excelled in the field.

D. Stairs (1936-37). A fine all-rounder who batted and bowled consistently well. Was especially invaluable as a bowler, and a brilliant fieldsman at mid-off.

A. Wregg (1935-36-37). With Palmer and Stairs was the mainstay of the attack. With a much improved length from the previous season his medium paced bowling was always effective. An erratic batsman who made hay while the sun shone. His 21 in the 2nd innings of the Ashbury home game won the match for us.

W. Palmer (1936-37). The best all-rounder in the team, brilliant in the field, bowled a steady good length ball, and a fine natural bat. Will be the strength of Selwyn House cricket next year.

R. Tomlinson (1936-37). Kept wicket excellently all season and had a number of wickets to his credit. As a batsman attacked the bowling hard but lacked defensive strokes and so was usually out before getting set.

H. Gault (1937). A very useful opening batsman who could usually be relied on to wear down the bowling. Excellent in the field. Should develop into a really good batsman next year.

G. Stairs (1937). The only left-hander in the team. Had a good eye and hit hard, being especially good on the leg side. His 37 not out against L.C.C. was the best innings of the season.

B. Little (1937). Could make good use of his "baseball technique" until bowled by a straight good length ball. With the development of a few defensive strokes should become a very useful batsman.

C. Patch (1937). Batted only twice in four matches so had little chance to show his worth. Very keen and showed great improvement from the previous season. Will be useful next year.

V. Goldbloom (1937). An unorthodox batsman handicapped by lack of experience, but made up for it by his usefulness in the field.

T. Blaiklock (1937). Keen in the field but lacked batting experience, and had little opportunity through going in late. Should be of great use to the side next year.

Football 1937

Played 5 — Lost 3 — Drawn 2.

The 1937 Football season was very disappointing. The Under 15 team played three matches, losing two to Ashbury and playing a scoreless tie with L.C.C. In general the team was younger, slower and less skilful than their opponents, and showed an inability to take advantage of the scoring opportunities offered by their opponents' errors.

The forward line consisting of Fleming, Culver, Palmer, Gordon and Birks individually all went hard, but concerted attacks were frequently spoilt through poor passing and tactics. As a result, the halves, Goodall, Strong and Thompson, and the backs, Little and Blaiklock, often had more than their fair share of the work. Blaiklock at right back always managed to clear well, his kicking and placing being greatly improved since the previous season, and the opposing forwards always had to make a wide detour to get round "Pudden" Little at left back. The halves were perhaps the most effective part of the team, marking well and always looking for good openings.

The Under 14 team played one match against a very fast and clever B.C.S. team and lost by 6 goals to 1. The Under 13 match against L.C.C. ended in a scoreless draw.

Our Special Correspondent on the Sidelines H.F.S. ("sees all, hears all, misses nothing") reports as follows: —

Against B.C.S. Under 14, played at Lennoxville on Oct. 23rd. "This game was a tie, both teams showing the same faults. Corner kicks were exchanged and a penalty kick was given against us for charging. No one played an outstanding game, but LeMesurier in goal kept up his reputation. There was too much fly-kicking and not enough good passing."

Against L.C.C. Under 13. Played at L.C.C. on Oct. 28th. Draw 0-0. "The Selwyn House team was the stronger of the two but did not put enough pep into the attack. There was quite a lot of unnecessary fumbling of the ball. Ballon and Dobell both played well but were not supported by the rest of the team. If this support had been given S.H.S. would have won easily. Passing very poor as usual."

Against Ashbury. Under 15. Played at Ottawa on Oct. 30th. Lost 1-5. "This was the only time that our team perked up in the whole season. In the first half LeMesurier in goal and Little and Blaiklock at back all worked very hard as Ashbury kept launching attacks. The second half saw our forward line launch their drive. Several times they were repulsed by Ashbury who scored in the meantime, but at last they were able to push far up and scored on a free kick taken by Goodall. Faults — poor marking and the usual lack of team play."

The return match against Ashbury played on the Westmount Grounds on Nov. 4th, confirmed Ashbury's all-round superiority and was lost 0-4.



S O C C E R X I , 1 9 3 7 —

Standing: C. Parker, W. Strong, R. Birks, P. Gordon, J. Thompson, W. Palmer.
Sitting: G. Goodall, B. Little, R. LeMesurier, T. Blaiklock, W. Fleming.

Colours

R. LeMesurier (1936-37). Captain. Goal-keeper. Played consistently well and at times brilliantly. Always fielded the ball safely and cleared quickly with fine kicking.

B. Little (1936-37). Left Back. Used his weight to good effect and always tackled hard, but tended to clear too wildly. Will be invaluable next year.

T. Blaiklock (1936-37). Right Back. Very steady and always reliable. Tackled fearlessly and cleared well to his wing.

G. Goodall (1936-37). Left Half. Played splendidly all season. Backed up the forwards, tackled, marked and dribbled very well. Will be very useful next year.

C. Patch (1936-37) and *J. Thompson* (1937). Shared the Centre Half position between them during the season. Both played well and tackled and marked very effectively.

W. Strong (1936-37). Right Half. Played a vigorous though sometimes wild game. Tackled well and always went hard. Should be very useful next year.

W. Fleming (1936-37). Outside Left. Very fast, and controlled the ball very well. Combined well with his inside left, and had a good centre kick.

D. Culver (1937). Inside Left. Always played a hard and very keen game and excellent in front of goal. Will be very useful next year.

W. Palmer (1937). Centre Forward. Quick, fast and a good passer. Did his best to keep the forward line together and led many an attack.

P. Gordon (1937). Inside Right. The best shot in the team, though somewhat slow for a forward having been converted from a half. Played consistently well.

R. Birks (1936-37). Outside Right. A fast dribbler with a good centre kick. With improved defensive play should be very useful next year.

Sixes

There were twelve teams in the Sixes this year, captained by Gordon, Fleming, Cleveland, Palmer, Patch, LeMesurier, Little, Gurd, R., Blaiklock, Goodall, Birks, Strong. As usual defensive tactics were the order of the day, and although the scoring was not high there were many good games. The finalists were Gordon and Palmer, with Palmer coming out the winner.

PALMER'S VI:— Jennings, Dobell, P., Morgan, Peck, Paterson 1, Dobell 2.

Hockey 1938

Played 4 — Won 2 — Lost 2.

This year, with a good foundation of ice on the school rink before X'mas, the hockey season got off to a good start. Tim Blaiklock was elected Captain, and backed by five old "Colours" of the calibre of LeMesurier, Cleveland, Strong, Little, and Goodall, he had no difficulty in filling the vacancies. After a practice game early in the season against L.C.C. the forward lines fell into shape, Gordon playing in the centre of one line to Blaiklock and Goodall, while Palmer was between Birks and Ballon 1 on the other line. Later in the season Fleming replaced Ballon as a regular member of the line. With Sutherland putting up some fine displays in the nets, Blaiklock was enabled to bring LeMesurier out from the goal in which he had done such fine service for the last two years, to do an equally fine job on the defense with Little. On the other defense line Cleveland was all-powerful, and was ably backed up by Strong.

The season's matches were opened with an Under 13 match against L.C.C. played at the Coliseum on Jan. 19th, and was won 2-1, Culver and Blaiklock each netting the puck. Apart from the scorers, Ballon 1 and Ballon 2, Goldblom and Gault all combined well up forward, while Strong, Stairs, and Shuter gave fine covering to Sutherland in goal.

The first Under 15 game was against L.C.C. on Feb. 16th. and was lost 0-3 to a faster, heavier and all-round better team. But the improvement over the practice game earlier in the season was very marked, and the team is to be congratulated on keeping the score down to a 3 goal margin and a scoreless first period. On Feb. 18th. Ashbury visited us and we tallied a spectacular 6-1 victory on the Coliseum ice. The whole team were at their very best, passing, checking, and making the most of every opportunity that was offered. The goal scorers were Birks, Fleming, Blaiklock, LeMesurier, and Gordon (2)

The return game at Ashbury on Feb. 26th was less successful, Ashbury being on their top form while we put up but a poor display at best. Palmer scored our only goal in the first period, and the game ended 4 - 1 in Ashbury's favour. Birks, Palmer, and Fleming were the most effective line, while the defense all worked hard, Cleveland being especially useful.



HOCKEY 1938

Standing: B. Sutherland, W. Strong, P. Gordon, W. Fleming, W. Palmer, R. Birks.
Sitting: B. Little, D. Cleveland, T. Blaiklock, R. LeMesurier, G. Goodall.

Colours

T. Blaiklock (1937-38). Captain. A fine all-round forward, adept in every department of the game. The most unselfish player on the team, always looking for an opening to pass. As captain was splendid both on and off the ice.

R. LeMesurier (1936-37-38). Defense. A very fast skater whose spectacular dashes up the ice were only equalled by his speed in getting back on defense. A sizzling shot from any angle.

D. Cleveland (1937-38). The soundest defenseman in the team with a devastating poke check. A very fine skater and an excellent shot. Individually the most valuable player on the side.

B. Little (1937-38). Defense. A slow skater who made up for lack of speed by heavy body-checking. Nevertheless made many successful sallies up the ice. A very good shot.

G. Goodall (1937-38). Forward. Of all the old "colours" the most improved from the previous season. Skates fast, stick-handles and passes excellently. A dangerous shot when close-in on the nets.

W. Strong (1937-38). Defense. Goes hard and is very plucky. Combined well with Cleveland and had a keen eye for an opening. Must curb his tendency to confuse the spirit with the letter of the rules.

W. Palmer (1938). Forward. Was outstanding because of his stick-handling and control of the puck. Fast off the mark, he kept his line well together. A good shot, particularly back-hand.

P. Gordon (1938). Forward. An excellent long-shot, but too often out of position at the blue-line. Very good checker.

B. Sutherland (1938). Goal. Played very well all season. Very quick in making decisions, and equally safe with fly pucks as with ground shots. Will be invaluable next year.

R. Birks. Forward. A good skater who controls the puck well and always worries his opposite number. A good right-hand shot. Should be very useful next year.

W. Fleming (1938). Forward. A fast skater and very powerful shot. Has a good poke check but must learn to pass accurately after making an opening.

Hockey Fives.

Ten teams were entered for the Fives captained by Patch, Gurd, R., Strong, Blaiklock, and Palmer in League I, and by Goodall, Cleveland, Little, LeMesurier, and Gordon in League II. In League I Palmer came first, winning all four games, while second place was tied between Blaiklock and Gurd, R., Gurd winning the play-off. In League II, LeMesurier was unbeaten, and Gordon came second. In the semi-finals Palmer lost to LeMesurier and Gordon beat Gurd, R., in overtime after a very close game. The final was played at the Forum on March 21st leaving LeMesurier the winner, and Gordon runner-up.

LeMesurier's V: - Ballon I, McConnell, Christie, Paterson I, Fetherstonhaugh, Elder.

Gordon's V: Fleming, Thompson, Morgan, Mathewson, Patterson II, Decarie.

Skiing.

As last year, skiing was a regular part of the school programme. In spite of the excellent conditions in the Laurentians, the mountain was often in poor shape so that there were less opportunities of taking advantage of Mr. K. Smith's tuition than had been hoped.

On Feb. 19th. a team of four consisting of Palmer, Strong, Gordon, and Fleming entered for a junior Inter-School meet on the Westmount Mountain. In competition with two Westmount High teams and teams from Montreal High and St. Leo's, the team came third in the 6 mile cross-country relay, each member doing a $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile course which was hard packed all the way and in places icy. The team also entered the Downhill but was not placed.

S C O U T S 1 9 3 7 - 3 8

Back Row: — E. Carlisle, R. Stevenson, A. Mackenzie, C. MacDermot, F. Tees, D. Stoker, D. Struthers, G. O'Hanlon, P. Decay, G. Currie, O. Garneau.
Middle: — A. Mathewson, P. Kirkgaard, P. Dobell, J. Mappin, J. Thompson, W. Strong, B. Reford, J. Ballon, C. Bovey, J. Chipman, J. Etherstonhaugh, G. White.
Sitting: — E. Black, D. Huestis, E. Ballon, R. Goldblom, J. Chevalier, Mr. S. Greenlee, B. Little, W. Fleming, B. Ramsey, W. Mason, R. Christie.



Scouts

During the Easter Holidays last year our Troop demonstrated the Horseman's Badge at the Coronation Jamboree in the Sun Life Building. Much preparatory labour was performed by our Scouts in setting up the exhibit in our booth, and the members of the Troop who spent a large part of the holidays working at the exhibition enjoyed the feeling of satisfaction which comes from the experience of a hard job well done. Our exhibit could not have been a success without the generous loans of saddles, harness, etc., from Major G.C. Riley, Dr. M. C. Baker, the late Mr. C.A. Bradbury, and parents and friends of our Scouts.

Summer Term:

On May 12th the Troop was represented in the King's Scout Parade at the Coronation Day celebration on the McGill campus, by King's Scout M. Little.

The Scout Half Holiday occurred on June 8th. We went up to the Mountain and had a programme of games, harried by a cloud of mosquitoes. Large amounts of ice cream and sandwiches were consumed by the Troop. Rockets were set off by Scout Scott. Patrol Leader J. Chevalier and his Patrol Second B. Little presented prizes to Scouts Thompson and Baillargeon of their Patrol, the Foxes, for good scouting.

The Scout prizes and awards for the year were presented at the School Prize giving, and are to be found in the list of prizes elsewhere in this magazine.

Winter Term.

Scout meetings were resumed at the beginning of the new school year. Many new recruits were enrolled, and we got off to a good start. This year's Troop is composed as follows, with Scout M. Chevalier as "Senior Patrol Leader":

SENIOR SECTION

Buffalo Patrol:

P.L. CHEVALIER	2nd GOLDBLOOM
	E. BALLON
	THOMPSON
	BOVEY
	CHRISTIE
	AIRD

Lion Patrol:

P.L. LITTLE	2nd STRONG
	RAMSEY
	FLEMING
	HUESTIS
	J. CHIPMAN
	J. BALLON.

JUNIOR SECTION

Owls:

P.L. BLACK	
DOBELL	
MACKENZIE	
KIRKEGAARD	
STRUTHERS	
O'HANLON	
PENFIELD	

Beavers:

P.L. MAPPIN	
CARLISLE	
STOKER	
STEVENSON	
MATHEWSON	
TEES	
MACDERMOT	

Cougars:

P.L. MASON	
DECARY	
CURRIE	
WHITE	
GARNEAU	
FETHERSTONHAUGH	
REFORD.	

On Memorial (Armistice) Day, Nov. 11th, the Troop held its customary ceremony at which the two minutes silence was observed. A bugler from the Black Watch Regiment blew "The Last Post" and "Reveille".

During the month before Christmas, when the Scout Headquarters hall was occupied by the Scout Toy Shop, we held our meetings in Knox Crescent Church hall. For permission to use the hall we are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. David Scott and the Church.

Scouts Fleming, E. Ballon, Ramsey, Huestis and J. Ballon performed worthily for the Troop at the annual Central District swimming meet held Nov. 26th in the Montreal High School swimming tank.

The Winter Term Inter-Patrol Competition resulted as follows: Senior Section, Lions first, Buffaloes second. Junior Section, Owls first, Beavers second, Cougars third.

Easter Term.

The senior Patrol Leaders and the Scoutmaster attended the annual Patrol Leaders Banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Feb. 19th. The dinner, the speeches, comedy skits and singing were greatly enjoyed.

Several members of the Troop took part in a scout ski meet held on the Mountain, Feb. 26th. Scout Ramsey placed third in the slalom event.

Patrol Leader Little has passed the parts of the Sphinx Patrol course which have been given so far this season. Patrol Leader Chevalier became a member of the Sphinx Patrol last year. The Sphinx Patrol consists of Patrol Leaders who have passed a special course of training in leadership given by the Boy Scout Association. Our Troop has been complimented by the Scout authorities on the excellent record its Patrol Leaders have maintained, ever since the inauguration of the Sphinx course, in achieving membership in the Sphinx Patrol.

W. S. G.

He asked her

They walked together out on to the moonlit terrace; the music, the lights, and the dancers forgotten. Neither spoke, yet as they strolled leisurely up and down in the cool night air there seemed to be a vivid sense of awareness, a tension existing between them. The boy felt strained and was thinking — thinking furiously, and the damp sweat stood out upon his brow. For him the moment of crisis had arrived, the moment in which he must speak to her, tell her his true feelings, plead with her even, or forever call himself coward. And yet the words refused to come; his lips seemed like barriers which held his thoughts imprisoned, rendering their utterance impossible! Inwardly he was cursing himself for an utter and abject idiot. Oh why, why, wasn't he able to speak? Surely it couldn't be so very difficult. Thousands of young men went through this same thing every day of the year and here he was balking at the first jump. Of course she was different, he told himself. She might laugh, and he couldn't stand that. Still —

The woman was looking at him. She touched his arm. "Bill", she said softly. "What is it? Tell me, Bill".

He turned and faced her and then stooped and kissed her lightly upon the cheek. The sound of her voice seemed somehow to have worked a miracle within him. The barrier was shattered that hitherto had rendered him helpless; he no longer felt afraid. He spoke, and his voice carried assurance. "Yes", he said, "there is something. It's only my cursed bashfulness that has held me back up to now." He paused and took one of her hands in his. "Auntie", he went on, "Will you lend me fifteen dollars? I spent all I had coming here tonight, and I'll need it for the races to-morrow".

STEVIE LEACOCK, (O.S.).

OLD BOY'S NEWS

ASHBURY COLLEGE, OTTAWA

There are now five Old Selwyn House boys at Ashbury, all of whom are doing well. DAVID STEWART this year will complete his Toronto Junior Matriculation, and is expected to reach high honours. He won his First Team Soccer colours last term, and has also been seen this term showing great energy on the Hockey rink.

IAN BARCLAY is now a Prefect. He is working for McGill Junior Matriculation. He played quarter in the Rugby Team and is Vice-Captain of the Hockey Team, while next term he will officiate as Captain of Cricket. He does occasionally find time for a little work.

BOB MAIN and ANDREW COWANS expect to take the McGill Matriculation next year and should be likely candidates by then. The former is a shining light in Football and Hockey. Cowans took a prominent part in the Plays held at the Little Theatre at Christmas, and Barclay and Main also appeared on the stage.

GORDON FAIRBANKS has been seen to work on occasion, but is an encyclopedia on the subject of motor cars.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE

7th Form (1st McGill):

MOLSON, P.T., second in the Province at matriculation: a Prefect: President of Commonwealth Club: 1st Hockey, 1st Cricket, 2nd Rugby: Librarian. Incidentally, P.T. is one of the best schoolboy wicket keepers in the country.

MACKENZIE, HUGH, Matric. last year: Headboy: Treasurer of Camera Club.

TOMLINSON, L., Headboy: 2nd Hockey: Ski team: Sec. of Camera Club: B.C.S.' No. 1 photographer.

Sixth Form (Matriculation):

GEO. WINTERS, 1st Football: 1st Hockey.

HUGH NORSWORTHY, Headboy, Captain 1st Rugby, 1st Hockey, 2nd Cricket, Choir. Hugh set a precedent by being elected a Football Captain in his second year at the School.

TIM BURGESS, Midget Hockey, Under 16 Cricket, Librarian, Sec. of Debating Soc. Leads his Form.

EGAN CHAMBERS, 3rd Rugby, 2nd Hockey, Debat. Soc., Band, Magazine Staff.

SHAUGHNESSY, BILLY, Prefect: 1st Rugby, Midget Hockey ,Band, Sec. of Debating Soc., Magazine Staff.

STOKER 1, President of Camera Club, Choir: B.C.S'. No. 2 photographer.

WARREN HALE, completing his matric. this year: Head boy: 1st Football: 1st Hockey.

LINDSAY, R., 2nd Hockey, 3rd Rugby, School Orchestra.

PRATT, J., President of Senior Common Room, Magazine Staff.

DOHENY, BILL, a joint Head Prefect, 1st Football, twice winner of medal for Debating, and President of Debating Soc.

HERSEY, A.: "Let me have men about me that are fat."

Fifth Form:

GRAY, D.: "Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look."

DONALD DODDS, Headboy, 2nd Rugby, 1st Hockey, 1st Cricket.

DURNFORD, D., a new boy, near top of the 5th.

GRIER I, 3rd Rugby, 2nd Hockey, Band, Mag. Staff, member of Players' Club. Won Senior Cross Country.

GRIER 2, Midget Hockey, Band, Ski team, Players. club: comes well up in his Form.

JOHNSTON, D., 3rd Football, Band, School Orchestra.

STAIRS 2, Midget Hockey. A new boy, doing well.

STOKER 2, Librarian, Midget Hockey, Choir, Ski team, Players' Club.

WREGG, A., a new boy, doing well.

MORGAN, H. Mag. Staff, Band, Players' Club, Choir, Debat. Soc.

BROWN, D., 2nd Hockey, 3rd Rugby, Band.

SPAFFORD, Librarian, Midget Hockey, Band, Choir.

MOLSON 2, 1st Rugby, 1st Hockey, Choir.

Fourth Form:

DOBELL, Midget Hockey, 4th Rugby.

MACTIER: at top of the 4th: Midget Hockey, Choir.

MONTEFIORE, Debat. Soc.

STAIRS 3, a new boy, Midget Hockey: heads his Form.

TOMLINSON 2, a new boy, Ski team: gives Stairs a close race in the 4th.

HOLT, P., Ski team, 4th Football; a good citizen.

BISHOP, A. "A rolling stone "drags" no moss".

DAY, GRANT, 4th Rugby, Midget Hockey, Under 16 Cricket: "Good at work, and good at play, this just about describes Grant Day."

MILLS, SANDY, a new boy, promoted at Christmas from 4b to 4a.

Third Form:

McCUAIG, E., a new boy, Ski team, won the Junior Championship at Eastern Townships inter-school ski meet.

BLACKLOCK and HODGSON, new boys, Bantam Hockey.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE, MONTREAL

- W. DODDS: Prefect. Took first place among the L.C.C. boys who gained Junior Matriculation last June. Intermediate Rugby.
- 5A. G. PERODEAU: Captain of the Intermediate Rugby Team. A Prefect.
- R. TÉTRALFT: Senior Soccer and Hockey. On the Magazine staff. Is doing brilliant work, and trying for a McGill Scholarship in April.
- R. CLARKSON: Editor of L.C.C. Magazine.
- B. CULVER: On the Magazine staff.
- J. STEWART: Intermediate Rugby and on the Magazine staff.
- E. MACKAY: Working hard. A boarder.
- 5B. J. CHEVALIER: Has thrown himself actively into school life and is doing admirable work.
- V. GOLDBLOOM: Doing brilliant work in his studies. Coming first. Junior Soccer.
- J. DODDS: Junior Soccer and Hockey.
- R. SHORE: Intermediate Rugby.
- D. CAPE: Junior Rugby. A boarder.
- J. KNOX: Senior Rugby. A boarder.
- 4A. G. FISHER: Junior Rugby and Hockey. Winner of the Junior All-Round Cup. A boarder.
- E. HYDE: Junior Soccer.
- L. RONALDS: Junior Soccer.
- W. NOBLE: Junior Soccer. Is doing excellent work.
- 4B. P. STANGER: Junior Soccer.
- Remove. P. THOMSON.
- 3B. A. DELAPLANTE: J. MALCOLM:
- 2A. J. MAXWELL: I. ROBERTSON: J. NORRIS: D. STANGER:
- 2B. J. EARLE: P. PANGMAN: D. ROBERTON: J. ROBERTON:

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, AURORA

Both RAMSEY and HASTINGS are getting along extremely well. They entered Form V. in September and at the Christmas examinations stood 5th and 6th with an average of 75% and 73.6% respectively. Ramsey is living in the Middle School House (Flavelle House), and Hastings is in the Lower School House (Macdonald House). The latter has distinguished himself on the Macdonald House Hockey Team and also came first in the Junior Ski Race, at the same time lowering the record by over two minutes.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE

Sixth Form:

PERCY RUSSEL is a Prefect and a Field Captain of the Gun Club. First Rugby: Second Hockey. Took part in the Prefects' Play.

HOWARD PATCH is a Junior Privilege, and preparing for McGill Scholarship exams. Unfortunately broke his arm at football. Librarian, doing excellent work. On "Record" Staff. Assistant Manager for plays. Was on 5th Hockey team.

Fifth McGill Form:

JOHN PEACOCK is a Prefect, and came fifth in McGill Form at Christmas. Secretary-Treasurer of the Billiard Club. On the "Record" Staff. First Rugby, Cricket, and Squash teams. Vice-Captain of Hockey team. Went to England last summer with the Canadian Schools Cricket team.

ANDREW FLEMING is a Senior Privilege and on the First Hockey and Rugby teams.

HUGH RUSSEL is a Junior Privilege and on the First Hockey and Second Rugby teams.

ALLAN MAGEE is a Junior Privilege and on the "Record" Staff.

PETER LANDRY headed the McGill Junior Matric. Form at Christmas. Played very well on Third Rugby. Made the First Squash, Third Rugby, Fifth Cricket, Sixth Hockey teams. One of the best Squash players in the School, and Secretary of Squash Club.

JOHN HAMPSON was scorer on Fifth Cricket Team, and is a hardworking Stagehand and Librarian. Fourth Football.

ANDY LEMESTRIER: Came sixth in McGill Form at Christmas. Played well on Third Team Rugby. Fifth Hockey and Cricket teams. Playing goal on Middleside Hockey.

Fourth Form:

GEORGE HAMPSON was on Fourth Rugby team.

EDWARD PEACOCK came fifth in 4A 2 at Christmas. On Fifth Hockey team and on "Record" Staff.

KEITH RUSSEL is Sacristan in the School Chapel.

GALT FINLEY came third in Form 4A 1 at Christmas. Played well on Littleside Football Team. J.S. Cricket. Playing well on Littleside Hockey team. Acted in New Boys' Show. Member of Choir.

JOHN RAE: New boy. Acted in New Boys' Show.

JOHN REDPATH: New boy.

In the First Form of the J.S. is JELLETT.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO

MICHAEL LITTLE is doing very well, and came first in Form 4-A in the Christmas term. He was in the Under 135 lb. Football team, in the Bantam Hockey team, and was also on the Ski team.

WEST MOUNT HIGH SCHOOL

In 11th Year are W. SAVAGE and E. WHITLEY (11 BB), whilst H. WRIGHT is in 11 BA. KEN. PORTER is in 10 BB, and distinguished himself on the Intermediate Football team and on the Ski team. On Feb. 5th he came first in the Boys' Inter-scholastic Ski meeting at St. Sauveur des Monts, organized by the Red Birds Ski Club, both in the Slalom (34.4) and in the Downhill (82.7).

W. MAY is also in 10 BB, and played Class Hockey.

ALEC. SCRIMGER and G. GALT are in 10 BC, whilst MALKIN is in 9 BB.

Selwyn House Old Boys now at McGill University.

Name	Faculty and Year	Name	Faculty and Year
Banks, H.	Com. 2.	Lewis, D.	B.A. 1.
Barott, P.	B.A. 2.	Locke, J.	B.Sc. 3.
Birks, D.	Com. 2.	Lyman, F.	B.A. 3.
Brunton L.	B.Sc. 3.	Lyman, S.	B.A. 3.
Byers, M.	B.A. 2.	Lundon, R.	Eng. 1.
Campbell, A.	B.A. 2.	Macnutt, S.	B.A. 2.
Campbell, A.	B.A. 4.	McDougall, L.	B.A. 3.
Colby, J.	B.A. 3.	Miller, B.	B.A. 3.
Crowther, S.	Arch. 5.	Miller, G.	B.A. 3.
Deakin, S.	Com. 4.	Molson, W.	B.A. 4.
de Grey, E.	Eng. 2.	Nation, G.	Com. 1.
Doheny, D.	B.A. 3.	O'Brien, S.	Law 1.
Doheny, H.	Law 1.	O'Brien, W.	Com. 4.
Farrell, D.	Eng. 3.	Patch, R.	Law 2.
Ferguson, J.	Com. 3.	Patch, P.	Law M
Gillespie, I.	B.Sc. 1.	Patch, P.	Eng. 1.
Gowdrey, W.	B.A. 2.	Peck, R.	B.Sc. 2.
Gurd, F.	Med. 4.	Pitcher, P.	Law 3.
Henderson, J.	B.Sc. 2.	Pollack, A.	B.A. 2.
Hingston, F.	B.A. 2.	Porteous, B.	Com. 4.
James, R.	B.A. 1.	Powell, J.	Med. 2.
Johnson, A.	B.A. 2.	Russel, B.	Art. P.
Johnson, L.	Med. 4.	Schlenim, G.	Part.
Johnson, G.	B.Sc. 1.	Spielman, H.D.	B.A. 3.
Johnston, R.	B.A. 2.	Stewart, W.	B.A. 2.
Kemp, J.	Eng. 1.	Stikeman, H.	Law 3.
Leacock, S.	B.A. 2.	Tétrault, C.	B.A. 3.
Leslie, P.	Com. 1.	Thomson, D.	Com. 3.
Leslie, W.	B.A. 3.	Vaughan, R.	Eng. 2.
Little, P.	B.A. 2.	Whitby, O.	Eng. 4.

MCGILL ACTIVITIES

McGill C.O.T.C.: H.D. Spielman, B. Porteous, R. Lundon, R. James.

Cercle Français: W. Molson (Pres.), F. Hingston (Sec.), C. Tétrault (Vice-Pres.).

Players' Club: H. Stikeman, A. Campbell, S. Macnutt, G. ("Toto") Johnson

Law Society: P. Pitcher (Pres.).

McGill Union: "Chip" Molson (Vice-Pres.).

Red and White Review: D. Doheny (Producer), B. Miller, F. Hingston.

Radio Society: E. de Grey (Sec.), O. Whitby (Pres.).

Martlets: L. Johnson (Pres.).

ATHLETICS

Senior Hockey: W. O'Brien, J. Ferguson (Manager).

Hockey Intermediate: Doheny.

Freshman Football: Pat. Little.

Senior Soccer: C. Tétrault, B. Porteous.

Tennis: Bill and Stewart O'Brien.

Track Intermediate: D. Doheny, J. Kemp.

Acknowledgement.

We beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the following Magazines: -

The Ashburian (Ashbury College, Ottawa.)

The Argus (Appleby School, Oakville, Ont.)

The Record (Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.)

The B.C.S. Magazine (Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, P.Q.)

The St. Peter's Chronicle (St. Peter's School, Cambridge, New Zealand.)

The L.C.C. Magazine (Lower Canada College, Montreal).

The S.A.C. Review (St. Andrew's College, Aurora, Ont.)

AUTOGRAPHS

